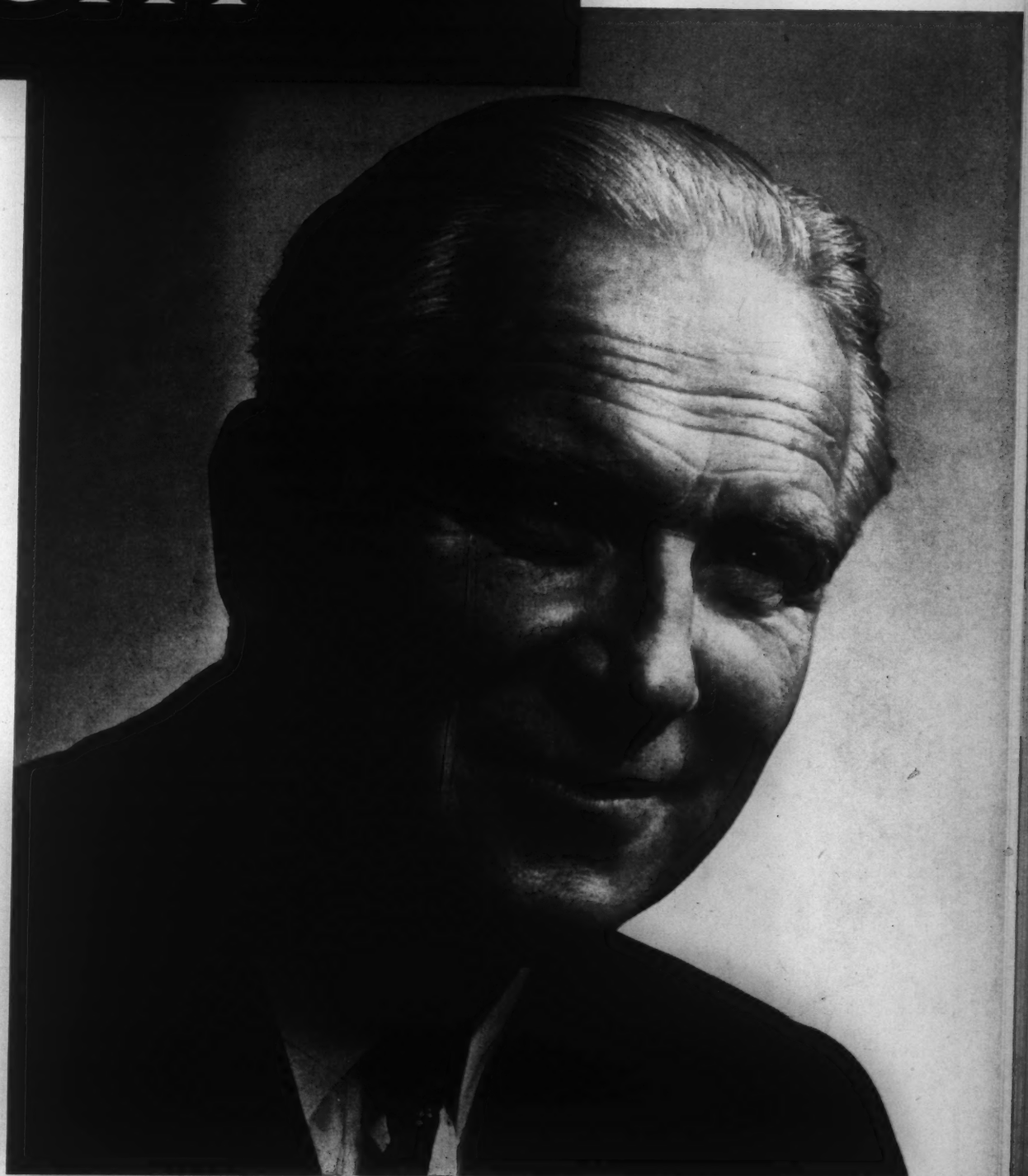
SATURDAY NIGHT

PRIL 11, 1950



—© Karsh

OPERATIC GREAT: *Edward Johnson. See Music.*

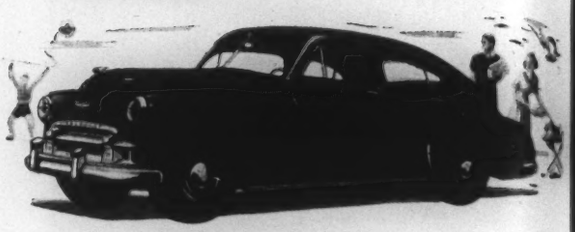
NSIDE JAPAN TODAY

y Takashi Itoh

See Page Ten

10¢

Bingo, Boxing and Beauty · Kimball McIlroy
Laval's Giant Strides · Edward Bantey
Are We Driven to Barter? · Michael Barkway



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

ON THE EVE of his retirement as artistic director of the Metropolitan Opera House, SN salutes Guelph, Ont.-born Edward Johnson. Under his 15-year leadership, the "Met" weathered the Great Depression, saw the birth of some 60 famous singers, climbed in popularity until the company now plays to steadily soldout houses. Now, though he leaves active opera life in May, Mr. Johnson assumes a scarcely less active life in the Canadian musical world. As Board Chairman of Toronto's lively Royal Conservatory, his aim is "to make it the centre of the country's musical education." See P. 23.
—Photo by Karsh.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

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MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; New York, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13: 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 42 Maiden Lane, W.C. 2.

Vol. 65, No. 27 Whole No. 2972

LETTERS

Guild and the CCF

I AM INDEBTED to you for your information that the Newspaper Guild "recognizes" the CCF as the political arm of labor. As President of the Toronto Newspaper Guild, a completely autonomous organization, I was not aware that we had accorded such recognition to any political party. It may be, however, that you have more knowledge of the Guild affairs than the President . . .

Toronto, Ont. BELAND H. HONDERICH
President

The Name "Catholic"

YOUR EDITORIAL "On the word 'Catholic'" (SN Feb. 21) does not fit the facts. Every religious body has the right to choose its own title. According to the Vatican Council the full title of our church is "The Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church". Our short title as history, popular usage and standard dictionaries indicate is "The Catholic Church". Though we make no attempt to dictate the titles of any Protestant Church, you strangely uphold their right to dictate to us what our Church's title shall be . . .

The acceptance of a title does not imply any concession as to its accuracy. Thus Anglicans and Catholics, though they believe their own church to be "orthodox" (*i.e.* true), would nevertheless answer "no" to the question "Do you belong to the Orthodox Church?" Similarly Presbyterians and Lutherans, although they believe and practise Holy Baptism, would not be justified in calling themselves "Baptists" because custom has restricted the use of the term to a particular set of Nonconformists.

Again Anglicans and Catholics claim for their Church the mark of unity but have wisely made no move to deny to another denomination the title of its choice "The United Church of Canada."

Many Anglicans (and others) disclaim the title "Catholic" and admit that it belongs to us alone. Thus Dean Inge wrote: "A Western European who rejects the authority of the Pope can no more be a 'Catholic' in the institutional sense than President Wilson can be an Englishman."

Is it not significant that at his coronation the King is asked by the officiating Anglican prelate: "Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the *Protestant* reformed religion established by law?" What an outcry there would be if the word "Catholic" were substituted for "Protestant"! You admit that the original Church was called "Catholic". Not having ever broken away from it, we retain its name.

London, Ont. JOHN C. CODY,
Coadjutor Bishop of London.

Easter

I GOT ME flowers to straw thy way;
I got me boughs off many a tree:
But thou wast up by break of day,
And brought'st thy sweets along with thee.

The Sunne arising in the East,
Though he give light, and th' East perfume;
If they should offer to contest
With thy arising, they presume.

Can there be any day but this,
Though many sunnes to shine endeavor?
We count three hundred, but we misse:
There is but one, and that one ever.

—GEORGE HERBERT (1593-1633)

Politics and Liquor

THERE ARE statements in "Politics and Liquor Don't Mix" by D. P. O'Hearn (SN Feb. 28) which we as members of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union regard as misleading and unfair . . . We believe in the necessity of firm legislative action in dealing with the liquor traffic. It cannot carry on without licence, and that is the prerogative of government. It has been implied that we should not exert political pressure to obtain abatement of the evils of intemperance but it is by political action that we have got into our present sorry plight. Prohibition was repealed with serious detriment to our cause; government sale was introduced; beverage rooms were installed; and cocktail bars have been foisted upon our larger cities, all by action of the government. How are we to remedy the resulting evils without impressive persuasion. . .?

It has been said that the multiplying of facilities for sale will have the effect of lessening the flow of liquor and decreasing the total volume. Experience shows the reverse to be the case.

We are glad that our present Premier, Hon. Leslie Frost, has taken the problem in hand and is making an honest effort to check the nefarious traffic and its ravages.

W.C.T.U. MRS. J. W. LYONS
Lindsay, Ont.

Canadian Art Moribund?

"SHINING HOUR for Art," by Paul Duval (SN Mar. 21) leaves me cold. If the pictures illustrated in the article are a cross-section of Canadian art, then art in Canada is moribund.

The one ray of hope is depicted in Frederick B. Taylor's *Notre Dame Church;* remove it and you have four canvasses left, representing, in my own mind, "Declining Hour for Art." I am reminded of the words of Cecil Day Lewis :

Few things can more inflame
This far too combative heart
Than the intellectual Quixotes of the age
Prattling of abstract art.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN E. GRIER

. . . I WISH to call to your attention that . . . the picture "Notre Dame Church" should be "Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church."

Montreal, PQ. P. TRUDEAU

Our Wampum Dollar

YOU DOUBT in your editorial on Wages and Justice (SN Feb. 28) "whether any experienced and adequately trained economist would care to maintain the thesis that Canada can afford to operate a land transportation system, paying the same wage rates as those of the competing United States lines . . ."

May not one legitimately doubt also whether "any experienced and adequately trained economist" (except in such a somnolent mood, as doubtless led you, Sir, to pen the lines quoted in my first paragraph above) would permit himself even to talk of the possibility of the two land transportation systems, situated in two different sovereign States, each of them maintaining its own currency system by means of its own national fiscal, and monetary policies, could possibly "pay the same wage rates" as one another, even if they deliberately try to do so?

Let it be granted that each of the two sovereign States, which lie side by side on the North American continent, calls its national unit of currency "the dollar" (a practice so disturbing to the purist that I myself wrote a small book in 1944 suggesting, for the sake of clarity, that we rebaptize our Canadian unit of currency: calling it "wampum", or something of that sort).

Of course one does no good, when one cries over spilt milk—or even, for that matter, when one cries over spilt printer's ink. But I venture to suggest, as a necessary postulate for editorial writers on Canadian economic problems, that *currencies which are called by the same name are not necessarily the same thing.*

An inscrutable Providence allows Iraq a dinar (= £1 sterling): allows another dinar to the Jugoslavs (= 2c, U.S.): and once on a time—in what I may perhaps fairly describe as the Good Old Nights—gave yet another dinar to the Kingdom of Haroun-al-Raschid (which unit of currency, being prior to the Bretton Woods Agreement, had no rigidly fixed international value).

But do not be deceived, Sir, by this trick of nomenclature. These monies are (and were) just as different, as the Canadian and United States' dollars.

Toronto, Ont. GILBERT E. JACKSON

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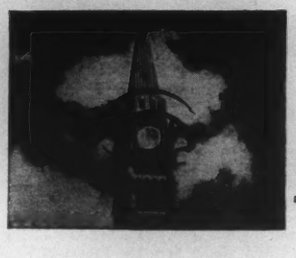

OTTAWA VIEW

HOWE ON TRADE PROSPECTS

ALL the key ministers have now given their views on the economic outlook, and the Opposition claims to see considerable difference between them. The latest was C. D. Howe's detailed statement. He surprised some western members by his confidence that we can sell our food products in foreign markets. He seemed especially sure about wheat.

He warned, however, that "all markets are now buyers' markets." Canadians would face heavy competition and would have to do some real selling. But he believed there were now very few countries which could not find the money (presumably in dollars) for everything they needed badly enough. We should, therefore, continue to have a good market for staples—wheat, flour, metals, lumber, pulp and paper.

SOME SPECIAL INDUSTRIES

THIS is what Howe said about some industries' prospects for 1950:

Newsprint and **pulp:** at full capacity.

Lumber: fully booked both in the East and the West.

Pit-props: an abnormal wartime industry which would never reappear on the same scale.

Mining: a growing industry. Gold production increasing. Base metals would maintain volume of exports, but prices tending down and value might not be maintained.

Fish: "no indication that it will not continue to find markets abroad."

Shipbuilding: down. Canadian prices are out of line since devaluation.

Railroad equipment and **machine tools:** both largely dependent now on domestic orders.

MANUFACTURED GOODS

IT WAS now easier to sell manufactured goods in the U.S. than in Europe, but prospects in Europe depended mainly on the amount of sales effort manufacturers put into them. There was no reason to expect lower domestic demand. Wages were likely to stay slightly above 1949 levels.

BUDGET VIEWS

THE point which made most impression on Parliament Hill out of Mr. Abbott's long Budget review, was the statement that we are now stuck with an annual rate of expenditure of about $2,400 million. Most members were ready to accept the statement. But they are impressed in all parties by the fact that we can only carry such a high level of expenditure by keeping up our national production. Out of a gross national product of over $16,000 million it may be all right to collect $2,400 million in taxes. But if national production falls it will be another story.

As Abbott said: "Our tax structure is now very sensitive to changes in employment and income."

Prime Minister St. Laurent emphasized the point when he received the annual brief of the Canadian Congress of Labor. The Government, he said, had to see that employment was maintained: otherwise its own revenues would start going down.

PENSIONS DEBATE

THE Joint Committee of the House and Senate is to start its study of old-age security after the recess. It has a difficult job. Nearly all the Commons speakers thought the means test must go. Some, like Ralph Maybank, made a strong case that pensions should be contributory. Others, like Herridge (CCF, Kootenays) were against compulsory contributions. John Diefenbaker, from the PC side, wanted any Government scheme to be fitted in with industry pension plans.

Nobody made precise proposals for raising the money to increase pensions; but several echoed the warning which Ross Thatcher (CCF, Moose Jaw) put in these words: "Pensions have to be paid for out of work, out of production, out of the pockets of the taxpayers."

The Prime Minister told the CCL: "The people can have just as much social security as they wish to pay for."

CONTROL OVER ESTIMATES

WATSON SELLAR, the Auditor-General, has made trenchant criticisms of the Government estimates before the Senate Finance Committee. The Opposition will use them as evidence to press its case for a Commons committee on estimates. Abbott in the Budget speech seemed already to accept one of Sellar's recommendations. Sellar said Government departments were always apt to be extravagant when they got services free from another Government department. He gave the Post Office as an example, saying that departments would be more economical about mailing if they did not have franking privileges.

Without referring to this, Abbott said: "In due course I would hope we can arrange that the Post Office will be charged with all proper expenses of its operations, that it will charge other departments for mail services, and that it will be able to show a modest surplus on a commercial basis of accounting."

Another of Sellar's recommendations, which the Cabinet will not be so happy about, is that senior civil servants should have to answer for their Estimates to a Commons Committee. He thinks they might be more careful if they had to justify themselves this way.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Ottawa Responsible for Jobs?

THE IDEA that the state owes everybody a job, or that the Government should intervene and create work, even if nothing more than leaf-raking, as soon as regional and seasonal slackness occurs, is not one of long standing in the Canadian community. But it has certainly made some headway in the past quarter of a century. Two wars, during which the services of every available person were not only in demand but were, when imperative, actively conscripted, may have done something toward cultivating the doctrine.

There was a significant statement in Finance Minister Abbott's budget address. It seems to be aimed at knocking on the head any idea that the Liberal party undertakes to move in and provide jobs as soon as even seasonal and regional inactivity shows up. Too much should not, perhaps, be read into it. But the words came at the end of a current survey of unemployment; they may well reflect the deliberate and considered view of the Cabinet.

Fourfold Role

"I want to make it clear," Mr. Abbott said, "that the central government cannot and should not attempt to assume responsibility for all these regional problems. [He had been referring to slack woods operations in the pulp and paper industry this past winter.] In my mind, the proper role of the central government in our federal state is fourfold:

"First, through its fiscal and general policies it should endeavor to create a favorable climate for healthy economic expansion and development.

"Second, it should have careful regard in planning its own operations for the best timing and the best placing of its capital and developmental expenditures.

"Third, it should recognize a special responsibility for the promotion and development of our basic primary industries and other industries of a national significance.

"Fourth, it should be ready to cooperate actively with provincial governments, and through the provincial governments, with municipalities, in meeting regional problems that threaten nation-wide economic repercussions."

I expect that the Liberal party will be roundly attacked for this disavowal. The argument will be that it thereby shirks a promise to maintain full or high employment, and that it is a repetition of the old game of "passing the buck" to the other levels of government when times begin to get tough.

I suspect that it represents something of a pious hope on Mr. Abbott's part that the responsibilities of the Federal Government can be confined as outlined by him. Just how far this or any subsequent Government might be driven in the event of mass unemployment, long sustained, cannot in these days of activity and prosperity be readily guessed.

It should perhaps be noted that the fourth point is very cannily worded: "To cooperate actively with provincial governments . . . in meeting regional problems that threaten nation-wide economic repercussions." This may be a neat pledge of innocuous sound capable of being expanded to the outlay of half a billion or more a year if we ran into another serious depression.

Political Dynamite

What Mr. Abbott said, of course, is traditional Liberal doctrine. We have seen what political dynamite lies in the phrase: "We will cure unemployment or perish in the attempt." Neither in 1930 nor in 1935 did Mackenzie King try to out-Herod Herod by impossible pledges about jobs for all.

The catch in any government promise to provide attractive work for everybody at all times was very neatly summarized years ago by the columnist Mark Sullivan, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"If every man is entitled to a job 'as a right,' there is only one place he can go to exercise his right. That place is Government. And if Government is to go on the principle that it must supply jobs to all who ask for them—*then Government must own all the jobs there are*. Government, in short, must be communism."

Even Lord Beveridge, prescribing for a relatively homogeneous country with a unitary government, never supposed that some margin of unemployment could be escaped. From 3 per cent to 5 per cent, he thought, might be not only inescapable, but even "an incident of a free progressive society." Adequate insurance, and an eventual demand for man-power so that no one either expected to be idle for long or was compelled to were, of course, taken for granted in his admission.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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METROPOLITAN LIFE BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1949

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES AND OTHERS

Statutory Policy Reserves — This amount, which is determined in accordance with legal requirements, together with future premiums and reserve interest, is necessary to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	$8,252,239,531.00
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Left with Company — Policy proceeds from death claims, matured endowments, and other payments, and dividends — left with the Company by beneficiaries and policyholders to be returned in future years.	531,949,902.00
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders — Set aside for payment in 1950 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	164,260,999.00
Policy Claims Currently Outstanding — Claims in process of settlement, and estimated claims that have occurred but have not yet been reported.	35,804,438.43
Other Policy Obligations — Premiums received in advance, reserves for mortality and morbidity fluctuations, reserve for continuing the program of equalization dividends on weekly premium policies, etc.	64,879,400.04
Taxes Accrued — Including estimated amount of taxes payable in 1950 on the business of 1949 and $10,000,000.00 for U.S. Federal Taxes on 1947 and 1948 income under pending bill.	36,825,574.00
Contingency Reserve for Mortgage Loans	21,000,000.00
All Other Obligations	42,355,959.00
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$9,149,315,803.47

SURPLUS FUNDS

Special Surplus Funds	$ 84,252,000.00	
Unassigned Funds (Surplus)	474,379,879.03	
TOTAL SURPLUS FUNDS		558,631,879.03
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS FUNDS		$9,707,947,682.50

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Bonds		$7,298,735,485.05
U.S. Government	$2,884,039,974.00	
Canadian Government	242,548,827.19	
Provincial and Municipal	69,029,148.93	
Railroad	492,569,747.96	
Public Utility	1,322,222,366.98	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	2,167,230,348.06	
Bonds of the Company's Housing Development Corporations	121,095,071.93	
Stocks — All but $4,534,643.85 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		136,059,753.85
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		1,271,067,551.97
Mortgage Loans on City Properties	$1,164,238,419.48	
Mortgage Loans on Farms	106,829,132.49	
Loans on Policies — Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		393,258,765.52
Real Estate (after decrease by adjustment of $25,000,000.00 in the aggregate)		247,728,331.90
Housing projects and other real estate acquired for investment	$ 198,151,779.86	
Properties for Company use	38,588,738.97	
Acquired in satisfaction of mortgage indebtedness (of which $7,166,352.46 is under contract of sale)	35,987,813.07	
Cash and Bank Deposits		150,379,081.15
Premiums, Deferred and in Course of Collection		137,886,883.07
Accrued Interest, Rents, etc.		72,831,829.99
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$9,707,947,682.50

NOTE — Assets amounting to $456,197,535.92 are deposited with various public officials under the requirements of law or regulatory authority.

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These highlights of the Company's business in Canada during 1949, our 77th year in this country will be of particular interest to Metropolitan's Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries

Metropolitan paid in 1949 to its Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries $41,286,966 in death claims, matured endowments, dividends and other payments. Of this, 69% was paid to living policyholders.

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $364,000,000.

Life Insurance in Force

In 1949, Canadians bought $208,278,971 of new Life insurance protection in the Metropolitan, bringing the total of the Company's Life insurance in force in Canada to $2,356,103,078 at the year-end. This amount is made up of 57% Ordinary, 29% Industrial and 14% Group.

Total Investments in Canada

Metropolitan's total investments in Canada amounted to $557,336,716 at the end of 1949. The Company's dollars are at work throughout the country . . . in practically every phase of production and distribution . . . helping to produce more goods and create more jobs for more people.

Health and Welfare Work

During 1949, a total of 212,458 nursing visits was made to those insured under Metropolitan Industrial, Intermediate, and Group policies in Canada; over 2 million pamphlets on health and safety were distributed, and the Company took part in 154 Canadian health campaigns.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 27 April 11, 1950

A Reform That Doesn't

ACCORDING to a somewhat obscure and incomplete Ottawa story in the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald* the St. Laurent Government is contemplating a measure of reform for the Senate which could be carried out without legislative action, and which would consist in appointing non-Liberals until the number of such reached "twenty or twenty-five," and then maintaining that number by appointing to each subsequent vacancy a Senator of the party to which the late incumbent belonged. Presumably, although the story skips this important detail, any new Government of different political stripe which might at some near or remote date succeed the Liberal Government (the thing is not constitutionally or even politically impossible) would abandon this practice and appoint its own supporters until the Opposition had been reduced to the prescribed or traditionally agreed twenty or twenty-five as the case might be, and would then resume the "party of the late incumbent" business.

There is probably a measure of truth in all this, to the extent that Mr. St. Laurent may well be contemplating appointing Conservatives to succeed Conservatives, and might even be generous enough to stick in half-a-dozen more Conservatives in what are now Liberal seats but representing districts where a Conservative appointment would be popular. That the "reform" could ever go any further than that without legislative action is quite inconceivable; and that it could ever be regarded by the Canadian electors as a satisfactory way of dealing with the whole Senate problem is even more so. This is the era of the ballot-box, and certainly not the era of the hereditary peerage (for which the Senate was the best substitute that the Fathers could think of in 1867); and we fancy that when the Senate is really reformed it will be made elective. We should greatly prefer that method to appointment by the provincial Governments, and no other system of appointment seems feasible.

The Halifax story may be a kite flown by Mr. St. Laurent or somebody close to him, to ascertain the probable public reaction, or the Liberal party reaction, to the idea of a Liberal Prime Minister appointing Conservative Senators. If so, it does not seem to have found much wind of any kind, favorable or otherwise. SATURDAY NIGHT, as our readers are aware, has long been convinced that a continuance of all-Liberal appointments will very soon reduce the Senate to complete insignificance, possibly so complete that the public would welcome its abolition. But that is a long way from believing that the toleration of twenty-five non-Liberal Senators — selected by a Liberal Government — would constitute a satisfactory "reform" of the Red Chamber.

Human Rights and Hasty Words

WE CAN quite understand the emotions which moved the Hon. Mrs. Fallis to withdraw from membership in the projected Senate Committee on Human Rights after an unfortunate sentence uttered by the mover of the motion for that committee, but we cannot help regretting that she allowed those emotions to overcome her natural concern about the subject of human rights and particularly about the rights of female members of the human race, a cause which has for many years engaged a great deal of her interest.

Senator Roebuck's observation about "old-time Tory privilege" (with the verb most unfortunately used in the present tense) was a rhetorical device to accentuate the fairly well accepted view that human rights are capable of being attacked, and are actually being attacked, both from the side of the privileged classes and also from the side of the omnipotent state. (We may add that in our view the wielders of power in the omnipotent state are simply a new kind of privileged class, rather worse than the old kind because they have no sense of class responsibility, no "noblesse oblige," and usually no ethical concepts.) If Mr. Roebuck had contented himself with talking about "privilege" (which is by no means a Tory monopoly either in Great Britain, which may have been the country in his mind, or in Canada), his speech would have done no harm; but he permitted himself to use a party name which, while originally attached to the Conservative party by its opponents, and never adopted as an official designation, is nevertheless a cherished symbol to many of its adherents.

If Mrs. Fallis thinks that the committee on which she had been willing to serve is likely to do good work for the cause of human rights we hope that she will give it the benefit of her aid, sympathy and counsel, even if it be now too late for her to revoke her withdrawal from its membership. We were particularly glad to see her on that committee both because she is a Conservative and because she is a woman, with a woman's insight into the special difficulties of women in regard to human rights. If her withdrawal, on account of two ill-judged words in a speech, has the effect of seriously diminishing the value and effectiveness of the committee's work we are confident that nobody will regret it more than herself.

Ambassador of Many Friends

THERE is an incongruity about the sudden death of Laurence Steinhardt that makes it seem even more tragic than such events must inevitably be. The Ambassador was one of those rare people with the gift of appearing more intensely alive than most of the human beings around them. To use a colloquialism, he lived "on all cylinders." He was at ease in any company and at home with almost any subject. He liked people. It is fortunate that American Ambassadors to Canada have never been accredited, in the ancient diplomatic formula, to "the court of Rideau Hall," for such an assignment would have struck him as merely ridiculous. He was the Ambassador of the people of the United States to the people of Canada.

Not long ago SATURDAY NIGHT printed a Karsh picture of him on its cover. It was typical of him

"YOU MAY NOTICE A FEW CHANGES, MR. VAN WINKLE!"

that he made no pretence of false modesty about this piece of publicity. On the contrary he thanked us, and explained that he tried to meet as many Canadians as he could. "But what does that amount to?" he said. "It can only be a few thousand at best. I'm glad to make some contact with the rest even in a second-hand way." Towards newspaper men he showed invariable frankness and courtesy; perhaps they provided a vicarious way of meeting all the people he could never meet personally.

His death struck Ottawa at first as a personal loss. It was only afterwards, on reflection, that it began to be felt as the loss of an important diplomat. It is not often that we Canadians are lucky enough to have a foreign ambassador so completely "sold on" our country. (We make no apology for the phrase: it is one that Mr. Steinhardt would have used most naturally himself.) He had a boundless faith in Canada's future—"provided," he used to say, "that you let in enough people,"—and a deep admiration for Canadians. He saw our weak spots and would discuss them freely without offence. But he was even more ready to acknowledge his own country's failings. If he thought the United States was in the wrong he would say so; but he was always sure that the wrong could be corrected, and he always set himself to correct it, never doubting that he would succeed.

Canadian-U.S. relations are fundamentally secure, whatever passing irritations there may be. But thousands of Canadians have liked the United States better because of Laurence Steinhardt. That shall be his memorial.

Childish Irresponsibility

IF THE United States congressmen who recently voted to end Marshall Aid to Britain unless Northern Ireland was turned over to the Irish Republic wanted to do their utmost to confirm the Communist charges of "American Imperialism" they could not possibly have found a better way of achieving that object. It sends a shivery feeling down the spine to realize that the destinies of the world are in the hands of so hopelessly irresponsible a group of "statesmen." Irresponsible and, we must add, selfish; for the Representatives who voted for this resolution did so because each of them hoped to collect a few Irish votes in his own constituency, and regarded that as a more important consideration than the peace of the world and the blocking of the onward march of Communist tyranny.

Now that the full significance of their vote has become apparent we have no doubt that a good many of the Representatives are desperately seeking for some means of wiping it off their record. Unfortunately it is not their personal record that matters, and in any case their electors are not likely to regard their folly very seriously. It is the record and the reputation of the United States that has suffered most by their action; and the damage to that record will not be easily repaired by any subsequent reversal.

The Canadian Forum

THE *Canadian Forum* informs us that it now "enters upon its thirtieth year of publication," and indulges in quite a lengthy retrospective review in celebration of that event, thus bowing to the currently popular idea that the proper time to commemorate a decade, a jubilee or a centenary is one year before it is completed instead of at its completion. We congratulate the *Forum* on having got through twenty-nine years of the hard life of a Socialistically-inclined periodical in what continues to be an individualistically-inclined Dominion. We also hope that it will be able to get through the thirtieth, for we should deeply regret the disappearance of a monthly edited by two such brilliant minds as Dr. Northrop Frye and Mr. Alan Creighton.

—Dora, Montreal

MAX WRAY: *The players talked back to him.*

The *Forum* is fully entitled to claim, as it does in the current issue, that "it has been ready and fearless in providing hospitality to honestly-projected ideas of all kinds, and to literary or artistic experimentation, some of which would have had difficulty in finding an outlet elsewhere." That some of the ideas and some of the experimentation were less entitled to an outlet than others is natural, but part of the price of all experimentation is that a good many of the experiments have to be thrown away. It is like cookery: your conservative cook wastes less material, but she turns out less interesting meals, and she never gets her name attached to a new sauce or a new soufflé.

It has seemed to us a little ironical that the *Canadian Forum*, which has a low opinion of private enterprise and at times seems even to share the hot-gospel Marxist view that it is immoral, should always have had to rely for its writing upon those who have been sufficiently successful in a private-enterprise society to be able to write for nothing, or rather for the fun of writing. On the other hand it is perhaps inevitable that in a private-enterprise society writers who take a dim view of private enterprise (in spite of its kindness to themselves) should find difficulty in getting that society to pay them real money for writing against its methods and institutions. It is usually willing to pay for constructive criticism and proposals of reform, but root-and-branch eradication ("no CCF Government will rest content until it has eradicated capitalism") is rather a different matter, and root-and-branch eradication has, like its advocating party, the CCF, always been the object of the *Forum's* sympathy.

We admire the devotion and industry of its band of workers "for the joy of working" and hope that they find that joy an adequate reward. For we cannot wish them the only other reward that they might possibly aspire to, namely a high post in the commissariat of the Canadian Socialist State.

No Preliminary Evil

THERE'S *a charm suffusing the parks in Spring;*
And the big Museum's a lovesome thing,
And the Ref'rence Library stirs my heart
Like the Gallery devoted to Art.

They are more alluring than Massey Hall
Or the Royal Aleck's orchestra stall,
Or the moving pictures, however gay,
With Harpo Marx or with Danny Kaye.

It is not *my surging, poetic graces*
That make me prefer wide-open spaces,
Or rooms with a literary air
To the narrow range of a theatre-chair.

Why do the Parks and Museums win?
I never have to pay to get in!

J. E. M.

Adjudication Difficulties

THE PRELIMINARIES of the Dominion Drama Festival are over. Adjudicator Maxwell Wray has judged 50 plays. Audiences in 11 regionals have heard Mr. Wray. The verdict? Mr. Wray found amateur Canadian theatre "stimulating" and in a "healthy state."

The audiences found Mr. Wray sincere, informative and unsparing of himself. The acting groups readily acknowledged the help gained from his profound knowledge of every phase of stagecraft. What then caused two regrettable incidents? In Montreal three or four hecklers interrupted Mr. Wray, and in Toronto a woman told him not to be sarcastic (he wasn't) and wouldn't be silenced.

The cause lay in Mr. Wray's manner of adjudication. While past adjudicators kept the footlight barrier between themselves and their audiences, Mr. Wray preferred to bridge it. He "warmed up" his audience; chit-chatted confidentially with the play's cast; created an intimate, conference-like atmosphere.

This in turn permitted audiences to feel they had the right to talk back. That a few chose to abuse this intimacy was unfortunate. Mr. Wray left the stage on both occasions. This action, too, was misconstrued. Some felt he should have overlooked the interruptions, controlled the situation.

The resultant publicity gave the impression that Canadian audiences were churlish and unwilling to accept criticism. Such is not the case. And CODL President Roy Stewart asked the final-evening audience in Toronto to speak for Canada, asked them if they favored good honest criticism of local efforts, and received thunderous, prolonged applause.

Herbert Whittaker of Toronto's *Globe and Mail* summed Mr. Wray up as the "F" adjudicator. He was Friendly, Furious (in his two outbursts against interruptions) and Funny.

As for Mr. Wray himself, he seemed to enjoy being all three things. We shall long remember him solicitously enquiring about a live pigeon in a show. Assured it was probably by then home, he paused. A look of pained surprise flitted across his mobile face; then he asked, "What, it didn't wait for the adjudication?"

The Import Problem

FOREIGN governments have never been quite sure whether Canada really meant business in its attempt to increase imports from the soft-currency areas, or whether it was mainly lip-service we were paying to the idea. Their doubts are likely to be increased by the terms Mr. Abbott chose to refer to this subject in the Budget speech.

"Frankly," he said, "we have been a little disappointed in the apparent inability of overseas countries to resume their traditional share of our

import market during the past year." Taken by itself we have no objection to this statement. We share the minister's disappointment that more has not been done. But this is not the way to encourage the efforts of exporters in the soft-currency world. Mr. Howe, in his later review of our trade position, spoke in more realistic terms. He said: "Determined efforts are being made to step up our imports from the United Kingdom, but the program is necessarily long-range and we expect much more decided improvement in that direction in 1950 than we were able to achieve in 1949."

From the way Mr. Abbott spoke one would have thought that this was a remote problem in which Canada had only an academic interest. This offhand attitude, which he has shown again and again in the last few years, is most regrettable. It leaves both Canadians and Europeans doubting whether Canada really wants to help bridge the sterling-dollar gap. It does not chime with the Government's declared support for the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board, and it must lead even the prominent industrialists who are giving their time to that Board to wonder whether after all they are wasting their efforts. If such doubts do cross their minds, they need have no hesitation in deciding that they are right and Mr. Abbott wrong.

Mr. Abbott's Horse Sense

THE absence of important tax changes in Mr. Abbott's 1950 Budget should direct more attention to his very sobering review of our finances.

It has been obvious for a long time, and has more than once been pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT, that our national expenditure has reached a plateau from which there is very little means of descent. But the demands which are still made on the public treasury by all and sundry leave some doubt whether the significance of our budgetary position has been generally understood. We therefore welcome Mr. Abbott's blunt statement that $2,400 millions is now the sum which the federal government must raise each year.

Apart from debt charges the biggest items are social services and defence, and there is very little chance of reducing either. Mr. Abbott may be a little complacent about the economies in administration which the federal government has made: we don't doubt that there is room for more economy and more efficiency in the Ottawa civil service. But the civilian payroll amounts to only 12 cents on the dollar, and no amount of economy here will make any large difference to the huge total of expenditure.

The truth is, as Mr. Abbott said, that "the public, the responsible political parties and this Parliament have all willed the ends" for which this money is being spent. The Budget must provide the means. Unless he is prepared to challenge the ends, no one may properly complain of the means.

The corollary is just as important. It is that anyone who proposes additional expenditure (whether for pensions, or public works, or defence) must be ready to say where the extra revenue should come from. There are only three sources. Either taxes must go up; or some other expenditure, now held necessary, must be reduced; or the government must borrow. And if we resort to borrowing in good times like the present, let us be clear that we are merely making our children pay for our benefits.

The Senate Committee

WE HOPE that the Senate Committee which is being set up to examine and report upon the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms will receive representations from a large number of the Canadian organizations which are interested in that subject. In personnel it is an excellent committee, and its members will have time to do a sound job. It must not be forgotten that the joint committee of the two Houses which looked into the question of a Bill of Rights a short time ago failed to find evidence of a sufficient strong public opinion on that subject to justify their recommending any action. There has, we think, been a good deal of development of Canadian public opinion in the interval, influenced in part by the formulation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, a process in which Canada had no small share.

There is still difference of opinion among Canadians as to whether a Bill of Rights is the correct method, under the British parliamentary system, for achieving the end of making human rights as secure as they can be made by the fundamental law—which of course is never any more secure than the prevailing "climate" of opinion desires them to be. We hope that those who sincerely desire the maximum of human rights to prevail in Canada will make their representations to the committee, even if they do not agree with us in thinking that a Bill of Rights is helpful to that end and suitable to the Canadian constitutional system. The question of method is one to be threshed out by constitution-makers; the aim of making human rights as secure from invasion by any species of tyranny as they can possibly be made is one in which all real friends of democracy should unite.

Denying the Use of the Mails

THE first assertion of the right of the Postmaster General to deny the use of the mails to persons of whom he disapproves was made, if we remember right, in the case of dealers in Irish Sweepstakes tickets. It aroused no criticism at the time because there was a pretty general feeling that the trade in Irish Sweepstake tickets was not a desirable trade and because it was usually carried on by persons of small social importance. The right is now being asserted against a number of stockbrokers, ostensibly because they have been mailing literature which the Postmaster General considers to be unduly eulogistic or persuasive on the subject of the merits of the securities which they offer.

We think it is a pity that the Postmaster General was not called to time when he first began this business of denying the use of the mails to particular persons without any court order. He would not then have been tempted to go on and deny it to the more important class of people against whom he is now operating. It is true that the Sweepstakes people were carrying on a trade which, besides not being socially reputable, was possibly also unlawful; but the Postmaster General did not bother to get them convicted of unlawful acts, he just denied them the use of the mails anyhow, on his own authority.

We think it is undesirable that the Postmaster General should have any such authority. We think that every citizen whose actions have not been shown to be unlawful by means of a court procedure is entitled to the use of the mails whether the Postmaster General approves of him or not, and whether the United States security authorities approve of him or not.

To a Man's Heart

I SHALL forget the way you stood,
Your hands, and how you did your hair,
Your several gowns; I never could
Remember anything people wear.

I shall forget the sparkle and hue
Of your eyes, and the little upturn of your nose;
All of the images totalling you
Will be one with the scent of a fossilled rose.

I shall forget. They'll vanish quite,
Like the details of a gossamer dream—
But not that unforgettable night
You served me oysters, stewed in cream!

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

SENATORS may in future be required to retire "at a certain age". If the age is that at which they qualify for the no-means-test old age pension which we shall all soon be enjoying it won't be too much of a hardship.

Magazine writing must be looking up in Canada. A man who posed as a magazine writer succeeded in passing some scores of phony cheques.

We begin to note a slight resemblance between the position of adjudicator at a drama festival and that of referee in a hockey game.

To assure the continuance of the human

race, why not spank every child who shows signs of becoming a scientist?

In Ontario the Hope Commission on education has been sitting for five years without incubating a report, and we suspect that the Government wouldn't in the least mind if it went on sitting for another five.

"European countries will soon have controvertibility of currencies among themselves, says Mr. Howe," according to a story in the Toronto *Star*. We thought that was what they have now.

What the hit-and-run laws need is not more teeth but faster legs.

Canada's first mechanical brain is being built at the University of Toronto. It is not known how soon it will be ready to lecture.

"Build a house in your spare time", says a magazine. You'll save a lot of money, especially if you charge yourself time-and-a-half for overtime.

The normal British male, says a British magazine, "now does his share of the household chores". Of course; he also decides what that share is.

"What can be done for 'young' writers?" inquires a Canadian reviewer. Just feed 'em; they'll grow up anyhow, if they don't starve.

This campaign for making cocktail lounges unattractive doesn't go far enough. Why not make the cocktails unattractive, by requiring that some evil-tasting ingredient be added to each?

Lucy says that "decorator's colors" seems to mean colors that will soon get dirty and have to be redecorated.

INSIDE JAPAN TODAY

Young Professor Discusses Japanese "Copy-Character", Exports, Communist Appeal

by Takashi Itoh

Tokyo.

IT IS A COMMON remark all over the world that the Japanese people are quick to copy others, but have no originality of their own. I must admit that a great many Japanese have shown such a copying-character (that is, they were easily attracted by the others' "New Look"); but there are some to whom this does not apply. For my own part, the point which I emphasize most strongly to our students today is the firm establishment of an independent character.

TAKASHI ITOH

It is a fact, too, that while our so-called copying character did much harm, it contributed a great deal to our rapid Westernization. Had we not shown a willingness to welcome blindly, or copy simply, the ideas and techniques of advanced Western nations, we could never have reached the level which we did within half a century or so after Admiral Perry of the U.S. Navy pressed us to abandon our policy of isolation.

The man of the Far East has changed very quickly to the Western style, in the cut of his clothes and his hair, the peroxiding of his hair and even of his skin, but he is finally faced with the impossible in changing his black eyes to Western blue eyes! He puts far too much emphasis on appearance, and has overlooked the greater importance of brushing-up mentally to the Western way of thinking. This applies to the majority of Japanese today.

When it comes to culture, it is very difficult to find anything of purely Japanese origin. Though our Buddhist religion, our style of writing, and so on, have been thoroughly Japanized, their origin lies in India or China. It seems highly significant that the early name for Japan was "Yamato", which means "greater harmonization." So perhaps the true nature of the Japanese character should lie in the *harmonization* and not simply in the copying of these influences from outside.

PROFESSOR ITOH, still a young man (44), studied at the London School of Economics in the early 'thirties, and has written a score of books and pamphlets on Britain, India, Australia, Canada, the Commonwealth and its problems. Imprisoned by Tojo's "thought police" for criticizing Japanese policy towards Britain and the U.S., on his release at the end of the war he asked for a post in the ultra-nationalistic Kohryo University in Tokyo. There he holds the only chair of British Commonwealth Relations in Japan.

Unhappily, however, it remains true that most Japanese did follow Tojo's way like sheep in the morning, only to leap to welcome MacArthur's way in the evening. I hope that I am the only one who is worried lest the newly-established Japanese democracy be easily shaken after the withdrawal or sharp reduction of the occupation forces. A firm Japanese democracy will only be established on a firm self-respect.

Wherever one goes in Tokyo or throughout the country these days the cry is raised of the shortage of money. This is only one of the results of the checking of inflation, the cutting off of the legs of the crutches-economics (Japanese easy-going economics based on American aid).

Though it has been checked for the moment, inflation is still a tenacious force. Those who have made huge profits at the expense of the whole community are naturally trying their utmost to continue the inflation, which has been such a joy to them.

Great Export Problems

The need of reorganizing and adjusting home-economy and export-economy has become an urgent necessity. The fundamental problem of Japanese economic life is to recover our overseas markets. Before the war, Japanese export strength was based on two factors: the cheapness of her labor as compared with that of the Western countries, and the diligence of Japanese workers, who were content with a very low standard of living.

Since the war, however, Japanese export competition no longer enjoys either of these advantages, while the cost of exports is being loaded continually with direct and indirect taxes, due to the huge expense of government. Japanese industry has rushed to restore production to the pre-war level, without considering carefully the higher costs and lower quality.

In this situation, it could not be expected that exports would continue to increase just because production was increasing. Though there was a great boom in the launching of export-firms when the occupation authorities permitted civilian trade in August 1948, nearly all of these have since collapsed, due to the poor quality and high cost of the goods they had to offer.

Before the war Japan relied mainly on British Commonwealth and American markets. But this situation has changed gravely. For example, India now competes with her own cotton goods in the South Asian markets. And even Australia, now become an industrial country, is actively competing in what were formerly good Japanese markets.

Thus Japan's present export position is in no way optimistic. But we *must* export at least enough to buy the food and raw materials necessary to maintain 80,000,000 people within these narrow islands. And here the real challenge is to restore our centuries-old diligence, in order to produce goods that will be attractive and salable.

Communist Ideas Seep In

The Japanese Communists, fortunately, show a great disregard for public opinion. They showed this recently in ill-timed demonstrations against the Yoshida cabinet and Japanese capitalism, but even more in the derailing of trains and similar acts of violence.

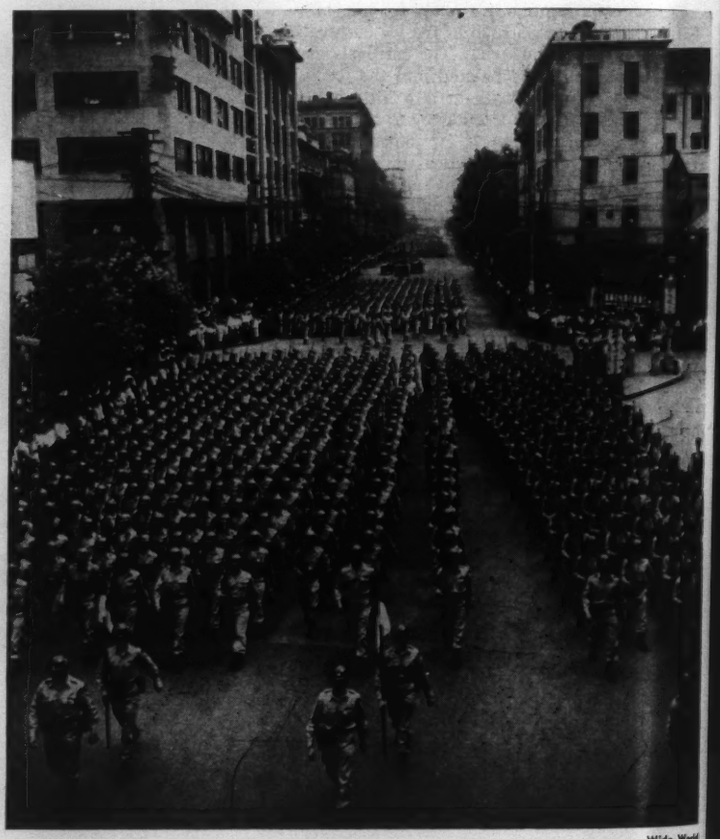
There is definitely such a thing as public opinion in Japan today. Though it showed its weakness in the days of ultra-nationalism, it has again become important, especially when one considers the present social tendencies. The greater part of the masses is absolutely keeping clear of the Communists, hating them while fearing them. And this situation is much the same in town and country.

Thus in the mayoralty election in Kobe recently the Communists could secure only six per cent of the votes, as against fourteen per cent in the general election a year ago.

In the farming country we can see this reaction against the Communists even more clearly. This is a direct result of the land reform which has been carried out under the guidance of the occupation authorities. The farm laborers have become independent self-managing farmers—though it must be said that some of them feel it a heavy responsibility.

It is in the mining areas that you find the really deep-rooted Communist elements. I have had much experience of their activities, during lecture tours in these parts. They cleverly draw into their movement people who have lost their jobs, even though these people may have no understanding at all of what Marxism means.

The real danger, I believe, is not in the numbers of the Communists but in the way in which Communistic ideas are seeping through Japanese society. You will often find workers expressing Communistic ideas while believing themselves to hate the Communists.



—Wide World

STABILIZING *force for Japan, Far East, is U.S. occupation army seen in Tokyo.*

It is common to be asked by more honest or diligent workers: "What is the practical evil of Communism, although we dislike Communism?" Thus you will see that the Japanese tendency against Communism is mainly based on an instinctive dislike, and not on knowledge of what Communism is. This brings us, I believe, back to where I began. The real problem is to establish a firm independent character in the Japanese people, otherwise their changeable nature will try to ride now the wave of Democracy and now the wave of Communism.

—©Karsh

BEAVERBROOK

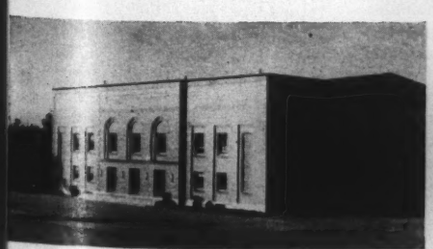
behind the scenes...

KARSH spent the best part of a day last summer talking with Lord Beaverbrook before he was able to encourage a serious mood for this striking portrait.

"The sitting did not start too auspiciously," Karsh told SATURDAY NIGHT. "The Beaver came in from the terrace with Madame Karsh where they had spent the time while my assistant and I prepared the equipment. He was in a jovial mood indeed, but I wanted to make serious portraits of him. I requested that he look a little more serious—but without success.

"Then I asked him what he thought about the Royal Commission on the Press. He looked at me quizzically and said: 'You are right to ask me about this if you want me to look serious. I think nothing at all about it. Nor do I think anything at all about newspapers being run like Universities. Publishing should be done by private enterprise, by private individuals.'"

Now 70, Beaverbrook has done well for himself and for the community in private enterprise and as a private individual.



Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium, U. of N.B.

Daily Express, London

LAVAL'S GIANT STRIDES

Its Past Is in Storied History;
The Present Is Crowded Activity;
Its Future Is Already Planned

by Ed Bantey

A FEW miles from the heart of Quebec City, in a sleepy little village called Ste. Foye, a great living monument is springing up to the faith, courage and perseverance of a proud and cultured people who have never lost sight of the important things in life.

The monument, which it may take a quarter of a century to complete, is a new home for world-famous Laval University. It is a dream which is coming true with the hard-earned dollars and cents, the dogged determination of Quebec's wealthy and her poor, her workers and her farmers.

To a great segment of French Canada, Laval is no mere institution of higher learning. Born in the days when an entire people struggled for their religious and language rights, it is a tradition rooted deep in the centuries. It is also a path of escape from memories of the economic serfdom of old: its alumni include as many as eight or ten children from a family.

Laval, of course, is no longer the institution dedicated exclusively to theology and the arts of its early days. Even in 1920, almost 70 years after it was chartered by Queen Victoria, it had only four faculties — theology, law, medicine and arts; today it has 11 faculties, comprising 12 schools, five institutes and a biological research establishment. Thirty years ago Laval's registration was approximately 500; this year more than 3,000 students attend its regular classes. In addition, summer school draws another 1,000 from every corner of the world.

The mental transformation — the new emphasis that it began to place on science, in a modest way at first, as far back as 1920 — was bound to change its entire complex. The old buildings which housed its early faculties became cramped. Little by little, university officials began juggling classes, schools and even entire faculties. They were moved out of the university proper and into available space nearby. The city's picturesque *quartier latin* became dotted with Laval branches.

Such was the pattern in recent years. Then, a couple of years ago, it was decided that something must be done. Said young Monsignor Maurice Roy, wartime padre who became Archbishop of Quebec and Chancellor of the University: ". . . To remain in the foreground in the field of knowledge, Laval must have the minimum of space without which a modern university is condemned to stagnate." An ambitious public campaign for funds was launched. It was only the third in Laval's history (the others were: 1902, $116,000; 1920, $2,250,000), but university officials frankly wondered if its $10,000,000 objective was too high. It wasn't. Within six months Quebecers had subscribed a whopping $6,600,000 to the campaign. The Provincial Government boosted the total well over the objective with a grant of $4,000,000.

It was, however, only the first step of an uphill effort. But Laval authorities, enthusiastic over the result, immediately got to work. They ordered completion of the $1,500,000 School of Surveying and Forestry, begun sometime earlier at Ste. Foye. They also approved the blueprint for a gigantic Faculty of Medicine which they hope can be completed by centenary 1952. The new medical faculty is perhaps the biggest project of the University Centre envisaged at Ste. Foye. It will cost $15,000,000 and will comprise schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing and residences for students. It will also house an ultra-modern, 600-bed university hospital, the construction of which probably will be met with Quebec and Ottawa Government funds under the Federal Government's health program.

Laval's immense plan for the future, calling for the eventual transfer of its entire campus to the new site, is being carried out under amazing conditions. Although it has an income of only $116 per registered student (as compared to Saskatchewan's $610, Acadia's $850 and Harvard's $1,800), Laval has become one of the leading universities on the North American continent.

—W. B. Edwards, Quebec

AIR PHOTOGRAPH *of Laval's cramped space in Quartier Latin in Quebec City, Chateau Frontenac in upper left corner. New campus will be at Ste. Foye.*

Laval as Leader

Born in poverty, the outgrowth of the Quebec Seminary which Bishop Montmorency-Laval founded in 1663, it has attained the stature of a progressive institution, national in scope and international in fame. Some of its faculties, like those of Letters and Philosophy, have a student body which is predominantly international. Its summer school, begun in 1930, attracts students from every state in the U.S., every province in Canada and such far-flung points as Europe, the Philippines, Latin America, China and BWI. In summer 1949, out of a registration of 1,000, there were only a few Quebecers. And just recently the first University Seminar held at Laval came to a close. At it some 250 students from five Canadian Universities studied and discussed important national, international and social questions.

Laval is a leader in many fields. It has the third largest college library in Canada; it has 140,000 volumes and its archives have proved invaluable for research in Canadian history. Yet, ironically, Laval has never had a library building, an oversight which will be corrected at Ste. Foye. The excellent work being done in its schools of physics, mining engineering, chemistry, forestry, fisheries and agriculture have commanded the respect of top scientists and technicians in all parts of Canada and the U.S. North American medical societies rate its Faculty of Medicine among the leaders on the continent, with the result that more than 100 applicants are turned down annually because of lack of adequate lecture halls and laboratories.

But it is for disinterested scholarship and pure research in the humanities that the University has made the most sacrifices. Its published books and theses in the faculties of Letters, Philosophy and Social Sciences, the research work published in its own three learned journals and the research work published in the journals of Europe and the U.S.—all have helped Canada attain a position of respect in the intellectual world.

—Léandre Turgeon, Quebec

LAVAL'S RECTOR: *Msgr. Vandry.*

Its seminary cabinet of physics is one of the most complete in North America and the University's special museums have won continent-wide fame. (Its entomological collection has 14,000 specimens of insects from all over the world.)

It is a record for which men like Msgr. Ferdinand Vandry, Laval's Rector for the past four years, and Msgr. Alphonse-Marie Parent, General Secretary, are justifiably proud. But more important still, the record is a reflection of maturity, of the fact that Laval has reached the point where the narrow prejudices of bygone years have been replaced by a healthy, broad outlook on the educational problems of 1950. Monsignor Parent, for instance, was exuberant recently as we discussed Laval's venture into the scientific field. "We now teach every branch of engineering, except civil," he said, "and we'll have that, too, next year."

Laval's Faculty of Sciences, which had a puny registration of 55 back in 1937, now handles some 600 students in chemistry, mining, electricity, pharmacy and fisheries. Its Faculty of Social Sciences has made similar strides with registration up 400 per cent.

Three years ago, when Governor-General Viscount Alexander received an honorary doctorate from Laval, he paid tribute to the university which had given Canada men "who have built your great country . . who have gained for it the admiration and respect of the whole world." Viscount Alexander might have elaborated by pointing to some of the great names: political leaders of the calibre of Prime Minister St. Laurent, who studied law and later taught it at the Quebec institution; religious leaders of the Roman Catholic faith like James Cardinal McGuigan, of Toronto.

A couple of months ago, its 15,000-member alumni, *l'Association des Anciens de Laval,* inaugurated an Athletics Board with a fund of $10,000. It was the modest beginning of a plan which will bring the University into Canada's intercollegiate sports picture in a big way. The final stroke will be construction of a huge stadium on Ste. Foye campus, possibly 1952.

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Quebec:

THE PROBERS

WITHIN a fortnight, two Montreal lawyers, on behalf of a group of local citizens, will petition Associate Chief Justice O. S. Tyndale to start a judiciary probe into the activities of the local police department.

The lawyers — ex-assistant police director Pacifique "Pax" Plante and ex-Bloc Populaire member, Jean Drapeau—are now collecting the 50 signatures necessary for the petition which, they hope, will be granted, thereby giving them a chance to produce evidence against police officials which they claim to have unearthed.

Impetus for this latest demand for a probe came from the newly-founded Montreal Citizens' Public Morality Committee, a group to which representatives of 35 different civic bodies belong.

The charges, according to the lawyers, "vary in type from A to Z." They are said to cover a ten-year period and documents that the committee has obtained are being guarded night and day to prevent their "unexpected disappearance."

A petition similar to the one now planned was made to the late Chief Justice Bond less than five years ago. At that time His Lordship decided that some of the accusations were "too vague" to justify his granting the request. He suggested the committee collect more data, but the matter was not brought up again until last week.

UNBROKEN CYCLE

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, when Sherbrooke, "Queen City of the Eastern Townships," was predominantly English-speaking, the citizens agreed that it would set a nice example if mayors were alternated between the two main ethnic groups.

The system worked fine and, for many years, the gentlemen's agreement was respected by both elements.

Last week, Senator Charles B. Howard became Chief Magistrate of the city he had represented for so long in the House of Commons before his elevation to the Red Chamber. His election, however, was not without a fight. Ex-Alderman Armand Nadeau, KC, who had challenged the *bonne entente*, put up a stiff battle, but lost by 555 votes.

Twice before had the system been challenged, but both times the challengers lost.

For another two years, at least, Sherbrooke, now 85 per cent French, will abide by the agreement made in 1875.

—Gordon McCaffrey

SAME DAY *as this shot was taken, the Prime Minister of Canada met "political" defeat at the hands of a spirited Hart House debate audience at the University of Toronto. Subject was whether or not there was a practical alternative to the Liberal Party.*

Ontario:

IN TRIPLICATE?

IF UNITED STATES tourists, returning to their homeland via Windsor, froth at the mouth at delays in getting back across the border, they can blame an obtuse Department of National Revenue at Ottawa.

For the tie-up at the tunnel and bridge will be due to Canadians cluttering up the approaches and all because some one in Ottawa had the ability to conceive a new form to fill out.

Heretofore a commuter, who lives in Windsor and works in Detroit, had an annual customs pass. And the ordinary Canadian whose business or pleasure takes him across the river could get a customs permit good for a year. All that was necessary was to display this, on the way through.

But some bright boy in Ottawa got the idea that Canadians should have to take out a new permit every time they crossed and regular commuters would have to get one every month.

At rush hours, especially in the tourist season, the approaches to the bridge and tunnel are jammed with cars waiting to get through. If every Canadian had to get a permit each time he wanted to go through to a baseball game, or a show, the traffic congestion would be impossible.

Since this regulation was announced, there has been some relaxation. Commuters will have to get a new permit only every six months. Other Canadians who are "regular" border-crossers also can have a permit for six months.

But the Windsor Chamber of Commerce and the Essex County Tourist Bureau are still irate.

Manitoba:

PRESS PRANKS

It was in the depths of the depression that the Winnipeg Press Club staged its first "Beer and Skits," a night when newsmen delight in poking heavily satirical fun at politicians, civic, provincial and federal. This year the 17th annual show was attended, along with newspapermen and their guests, by Hon. R. F. McWilliams, lieutenant-governor; Premier D. L. Campbell; Winnipeg's Mayor Garnet Coulter; members of the judiciary, members of the legislature and other provincial and civic personalities.

The affair is strictly stag and humor varies from the clever to the corny to the ribald. Typical was a performer garbed to represent the federal Minister of Justice, Hon. Stuart S. Garson. Throughout the show he desperately sought to hold the stage and tried to explain his actions concerning the combine reports, but only succeeded in confusing everybody including himself. The highlight of the evening had a more local slant: a ballet depicting the "machinations" of Manitoba's coalition Government. Beefy newsmen and others of lean mien, were anything but graceful as ballerinas.

—Jim Lynch

"TREATY," *local newspapers called it, when Hydro agreement between Queen's Park and Ottawa was signed in Toronto. The document transfers control of recently negotiated additional Niagara power to Province. Prime Ministers St. Laurent and Frost sign while Ontario Hydro Chairman Saunders looks on. The visit marked a new high in the increasingly cordial Dominion-Ontario relationship.*

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so-called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, sports, hobbies, homemaking, local, church and club activities, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of cheques for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

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"After only seven lessons, I asked the editor of the Lacombe Globe to consider my stories. Now he accepts my weekly news reports regularly, paying space rates. One item was reread from the Globe by a radio commentator. To think I can accomplish all this sitting right here at home, thanks to N.I.A.—Mrs. Minnie E. H. Long, Alberta, Canada.

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HOME TOWN BOY

WHEN MENTION is made of the munificence of Lord Beaverbrook to New Brunswick, people usually think of the costly modern buildings the Canadian publisher-peer has given to the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and the hundreds of students who have gone to college on his scholarships.

Overshadowed and overlooked, sometimes, is the generosity which he has shown in so many ways to his old home town of Newcastle and the Miramichi River district generally. This has included the construction of a community centre for the village of Beaverbrook, 15 miles from Newcastle; the development of a 120-acre tract of historic land at Wilson's Point as a provincial park; a sports field at Newcastle; a school at Beaverbrook village; a fine organ and elaborate chimes for St. James United Church, of which his father was once minister. He even arranged a few weeks ago for the church organist, Mary Shano of Sackville, to spend a year at the Royal Academy of Music in London, England.

And now word has come of still another gift: the Newcastle Town Council has accepted with appreciation an offer from Lord Beaverbrook of a new indoor rink for the use of the children. (*See page 11.*)

Alberta:

NEW SPIRIT

LAST WEEK the Alberta Government took a hesitant and very cautious step towards liberalizing the province's stringent liquor laws. In amendments to the Liquor Act, it proposed to legalize the sale of hard liquor by the glass (but not by the bottle) in recognized clubs that provide dining-room service for their members.

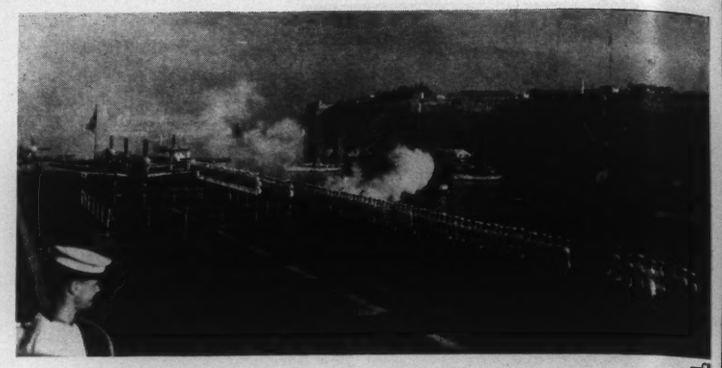
Hitherto, such clubs have held only beer licences, which are rarely granted until the club has been in operation for at least three years. It appears that liquor licences will be granted on much the same basis.

The changes in the law mean that most of the established clubs in the province, such as the Edmonton City Club, or the Ranchman's and Renfrew clubs in Calgary, will be able to open cocktail bars. Some golf clubs may also be included. Payment of a green fee at a golf club may qualify a player for privileges at the bar, but there will be close inspection to see that golf, and not drinking, remains the chief activity of a club.

One important effect, from the tourist viewpoint, would be to provide cocktail bars at the Banff Springs golf course, used by thousands of American tourists each summer.

The three-year requirement is designed to prevent any attempt by mushroom clubs to cash in on the liquor privileges. Getting a liquor licence will be a fairly stiff proposition, and evidence of good faith will have to be established before one is granted.

Absent from the proposed Liquor Act amendments was any reference to the long-standing controversy about the ban on mixed drinking in Edmonton and Calgary beer parlors. This ban applies only in Alberta's two largest cities; elsewhere in the province, husbands and wives are allowed to drink together. On the other hand, provision has been made to extend beer parlors throughout Alberta. The present closing time is 10 p.m.; under the new act it will be 11, and beverage rooms will be allowed to open earlier in the morning as well.



—CP

COURTESIES ABROAD. *Entering Havana Harbor for a four-day visit during the course of her current cruise in the Caribbean, the Canadian aircraft carrier* HMCS Magnificent *returns a salute from the Citadel. This RCN photo shows members of ship's company lining flight deck and aircraft parked near the stern.*

Saskatchewan:

DOMINO TROUBLE

AN AMENDMENT to the Saskatchewan Fire Department Platoon Act was scheduled for introduction into the legislature this week. That seems innocuous enough, but in the suggested legislation were implications which civic spokesmen regarded as not only autocratic but staggering. The proposed amendment would set up an arbitration board to handle wage disputes between city councils and firefighters—with the finding of the board binding on both parties.

Word of this proposed amendment was received by civic authorities within two weeks of the anticipated prorogation of the legislature. A storm of protest arose as there were hints that not only firemen would ultimately come under such legislation.

Aldermen sensed a definite diminution of their powers and other groups visualized an extension of such laws to the point where democratic municipal government was threatened.

For the Government, it must be said, it was argued that since firemen—and police and power house workers—might be specifically prohibited from striking, it was only fair they should have recourse to such a board. But emanating from the CCF, it was at once hailed as a piece of undemocratic legislation.

Pushed much further it contained the germs of a vigorous election campaign, with pretty fair fighting material for the Saskatchewan Liberals whose strength is obviously no less than in 1948 when they came within striking distance of springing a major upset.

—CP

PREPARES NEW ATLAS. *Dr. J. W. Watson, head of the Geographical Bureau of the new Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, is hard at work on a new Government atlas, expected to be printed sometime in 1952.*

■ Recently Rupert Ramsay, former Progressive Conservative Leader in Saskatchewan and now Chairman of a Memorial Union Building fund at the University of Saskatchewan, visited eastern Canada seeking subscriptions. This week first tangible results were received, almost $10,000 from four banks. The fund now $150,000, with an ultimate objective of $750,000. Another way suggested of raising money; a pledge from farmers to donate the returns from one acre of their crop this year.

■ Asked by a delegation for a link joining two roads in north Saskatchewan, Highways Minister J. T. Douglas was unusually blunt. He not only gave a straight refusal but said he needed $12,000,000 for the next few years to put the province's highways in half-decent shape. In a moment of candor he remarked: "I was absolutely ashamed when I was on one provincial highway last summer with a visitor from the Maritimes". That should end talk about the condition of Saskatchewan roads!

■ Women are now eligible for jury duty in Saskatchewan courts. An amendment to the Jury Act passed by the Saskatchewan legislature has made this possible but there is a difference concerning their service. A summons will not be compulsory.

Saskatchewan is now the third province to allow for women jurors.

WORLD AFFAIRS

REARM THE GERMANS?

MR. CHURCHILL has called, in a speech in the House of Commons described as one of his greatest, for "Britain and France, united, to stretch forth hands of friendship to Germany; this, if successful, can enable Europe to live again." Also, he saw no reason "why the Germans should not aid in the defence of their own country and of Western Europe."

His argument for the rearmament of Germany, without which he sees no way of holding Western Europe against Soviet pressure, rejected outright by the present British and French Governments, has reverberated around the world. It makes very timely this assessment of the German situation, prepared by the noted war correspondent Alan Moorehead for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

THERE are 45 million people in the Western zones of Germany and they are educated, as no other people in the world, in fear and hatred of the Russians. Unemployment stands at over 2,000,000 and still increases. Every week nearly a thousand refugees cross from Russian Germany into the West, making life still more difficult than it was before. In the Ruhr itself it is now becoming difficult to find jobs.

Yet still there is no Communist Party worth speaking about in Western Germany, and that mass antagonism towards the Russians persists.

Not unnaturally, many people have cast a speculative eye on these 45,000,000 Germans. Surely, if you want manpower, then here it is. If you need good soldiers then here they are, ready to be employed. In every town in Germany there exist former officers of the *Wehrmacht* who are only waiting for the day when the army will be reconstructed again. War is the trade they grew up with and Russia is their traditional enemy.

For and Against

It should not be difficult to get together again some of the best fighting troops in Europe; and presently Germany would develop into a magnificent buffer between the east and the west. One could apply certain safeguards: There would be no German Air Force. The Army would be placed under the control of the Western Allies. There would be no manufacture of heavy armaments.

Unfortunately, there exist even more valid arguments than these against the plan for re-arming Germany now. There is no available money, either inside Germany or out of it, to reconstruct the *Wehrmacht*. There are not sufficient weapons even to re-arm France, and France must have an absolute priority.

Moreover, there is the attitude of the Germans themselves. A few thousand professional soldiers and two million unemployed men do not automatically give you a strong or even willing army. However much the Germans have learned to fear the Russians there is an even stronger feeling among the masses, and that is a sense of utter war-weariness and disillusionment. It is more prevalent even than in France.

All around them in the ruined cities the Germans see their battlefields of the last war. There is a common greyness over everything in the country and, especially at this season of the year, you notice it directly you cross the border. It is a greyness and a drabness not only in the streets, inside the patched-up houses, but in the faces of the people and in the atmosphere of life itself.

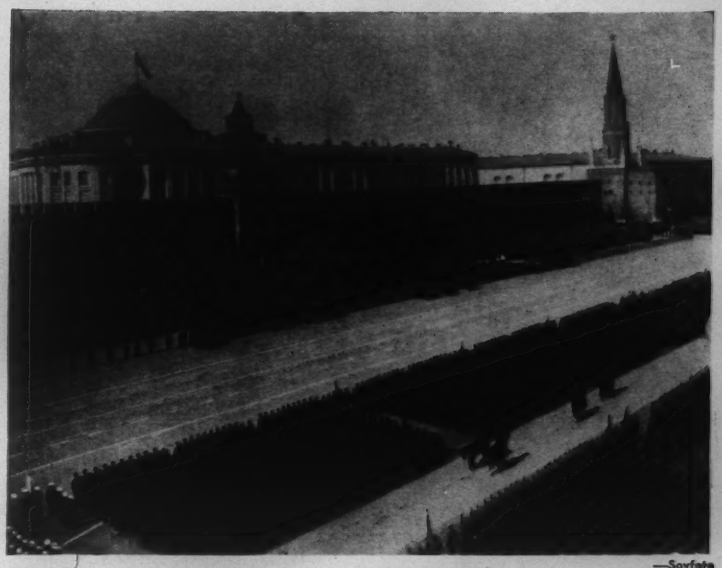
The new shops, of course, look fine, but in the squalid suburbs the real weariness is overwhelmingly apparent. Until they have weathered this personal crisis in their lives it is not likely that the Germans will relish much the role of becoming the mercenaries of Western Union and the first troops to withstand a Russian blitz. When you approach German youths on the subject of another war their usual reply is "Without us." It has become almost a slogan.

A German Civil War?

Then, too, another war means civil war in Germany. There are 18 million Germans in the Eastern zone and the western Germans certainly do not want to go to war against them; indeed, they have not given up hope that somehow Germany will be reunited again someday.

Even so responsible a man as Niemoeller has been pointing out recently that the division of Germany into two halves is a blow against Protestantism, since nearly 50 per cent of the Germans in the West are Roman Catholics, led by Adenauer who is also a Catholic. It is the East now which is predominantly Protestant.

From the point of view of France and Britain there remains, too, a certain question: just how tractable is a German Army going to be? How soon will it be before the new *Wehrmacht* is used as a bargaining weapon? At this moment Britain is the least popular of the Allied occupying Powers.



—Sovfoto

CAN THE PRESSURE *of Soviet might on Western Europe be counter-balanced without the use of German forces? Montgomery and Churchill say it cannot.*

There are a variety of reasons for this, but probably the main one is that most of the demolitions have been carried out in the British zone, and the Germans are convinced that Britain is determined to hamper German export trade.

The American attitude is very clear. First, they say, you must build up German prosperity and the way to do this is by France and Britain relaxing their controls on German industry: Hamburg should be allowed to make faster and bigger ships so that the dockworkers there no longer remain sullen and idle. Also, it is bad propaganda, say the Americans, to give the Germans the impression that they must do the job of protecting Europe — they will begin to think that the Western Allies are weak, and that the cause of democracy is hopeless anyway.

Already there are strong temptations for the Germans to forget their fear of the Russians and turn to the east. The most recent Russian broadcasts have been very skilful. They say: "Forget the Communist issue for a moment and look at the position realistically. Western Union is a failure, riddled by constant disagreements in Paris and London. How can Western Germany live without raw materials? She cannot pay for them in dollars and the rest of Europe cannot provide them. She must turn back to her natural sources in the east."

"Our territory now stretches all the way to the Pacific. If you reject all this then you simply continue as you are—bankrupt."

So then, argue the Americans, to counter this propaganda you must work fast to build up West German prosperity and incorporate her as soon as possible in the Western nations. Once you have got 30 or 40 divisions established in Western Union then you can turn round and invite the Germans to form an army. But now is the time—1950—to make a big gesture instead of a number of niggardly concessions. There was an opportunity like this once before in the history of the Weimar Republic and we failed to take it.

First a Labor Corps

Whether the Americans are right or wrong on this overall policy, it does seem certain that the Germans cannot be re-armed right now. Yet perhaps there is a middle course. In the east the Russians have been building up a German People's Police. It is officered with supposedly reliable Communists and it is a para-military organization learning the arts of political and guerilla warfare.

Something on the same lines might be set up in the western zones, or perhaps a corps resembling the Todt labor organization created during the war by the Nazis. There is a great deal to be done in the way of preparing military defences, building airstrips, and other projects requiring manual and semi-skilled labor. There is much elementary drilling and training that can be done. For its own security, too, the Bonn Government needs to increase its police force, which is always a useful cadre in a time of military crisis.

—International

SOVIETS *seek mass appeal with slogans "Peace," "Unity," "Withdrawal of Occupational Forces," as in this demonstration in Frankfort. Behind this screen they are believed to be preparing big new move to blockade and seize Berlin.*

Alberta oil has changed his future

The boy doesn't know it yet. Many a grown-up doesn't realize it—but the new oil fields of Alberta brighten Canada's future.

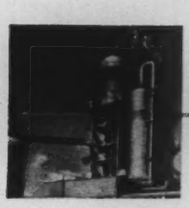
Western oil is saving 100 million scarce U.S. dollars this year, dollars we don't have to pay out for oil imports. This means money to buy other imports we need—things that cannot be grown or made in Canada. Next year Alberta oil should save 145 million U.S. dollars!

Then, too, the search for oil is making a big new market in Alberta for things the rest of Canada has to sell. The oil industry is spending $3 millions a week in the west. Across the nation this money is fostering new industries, expanding plants, creating jobs, paying wages, building homes.

And in the prairies petroleum product prices are lower than they would have been if oil had not been found. Prairie consumers saved more than $30 millions last year. Anything that helps prairie prosperity helps all Canada.

Oil is important to us all. More oil means a higher standard of living.

The search for oil is unending, a costly business, often disappointing. But the job is pressing forward. And new-found oil is changing our future . . . promising a better, brighter future for Canadians—man and boy alike!



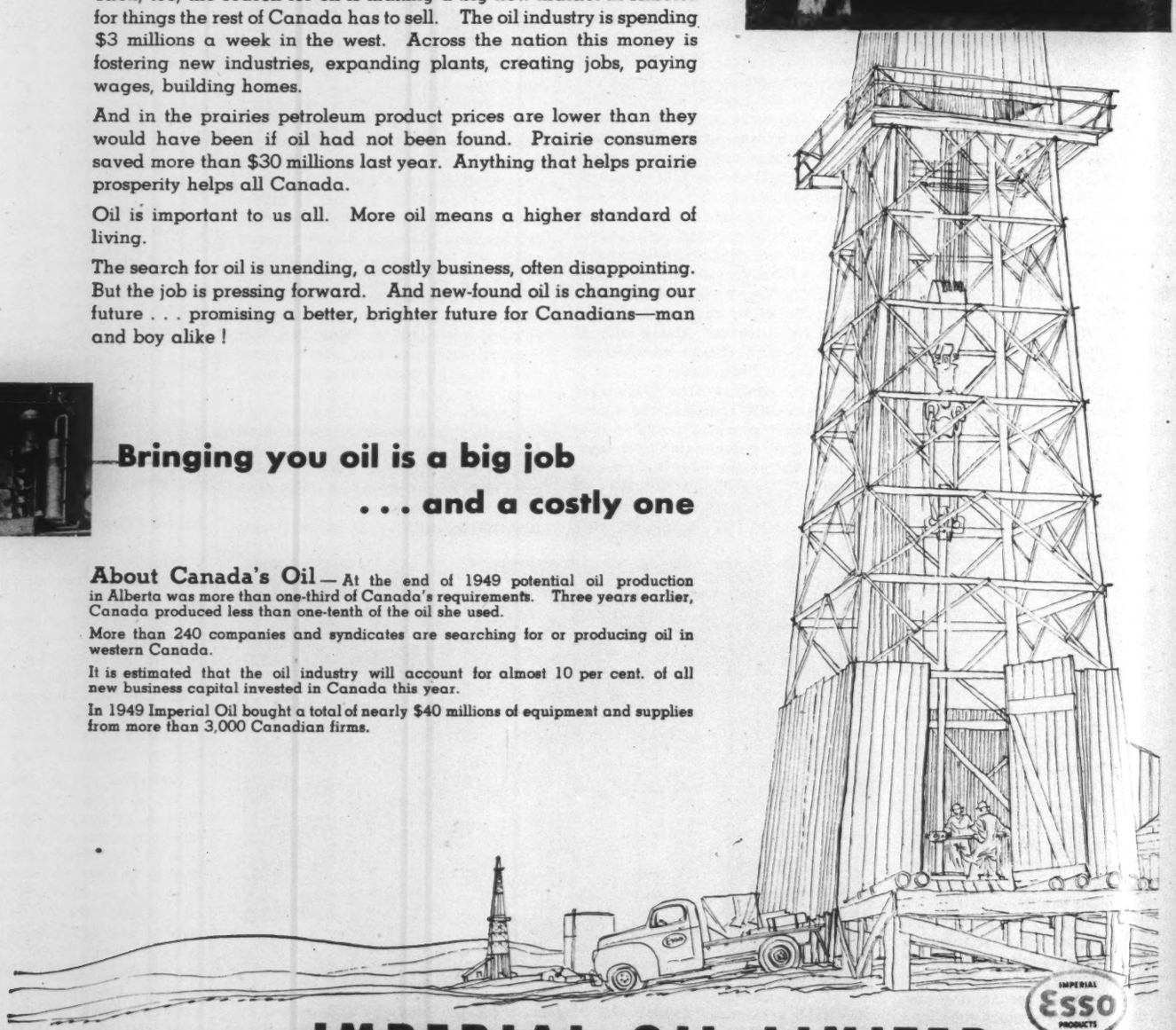
Bringing you oil is a big job . . . and a costly one

About Canada's Oil — At the end of 1949 potential oil production in Alberta was more than one-third of Canada's requirements. Three years earlier, Canada produced less than one-tenth of the oil she used.

More than 240 companies and syndicates are searching for or producing oil in western Canada.

It is estimated that the oil industry will account for almost 10 per cent. of all new business capital invested in Canada this year.

In 1949 Imperial Oil bought a total of nearly $40 millions of equipment and supplies from more than 3,000 Canadian firms.



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U.S. AFFAIRS

ISOLATIONIST REVIVAL

Washington

THE isolationists in the United States Congress are trying strenuously to regain the influence they held between the two Great Wars.

The show that has been going on during these past few weeks, in which unsupported charges of pro-Communist tendencies have been voiced by Republicans against State Department officials and advisers, is the most spectacular demonstration of the Republican party's endeavor to break

Alexander, in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

FOREIGN POLICY? THIS WAY!

public confidence in the foreign policy of the Truman Administration and to make State Secretary Dean Gooderham Acheson an election issue next fall.

The election device of linking the New Deal or Fair Deal Democrats with Communist Reds or liberal pinks had been tried before in 1948—when President Truman called it a "red herring" intended to draw away public attention from the record of the Republican-controlled 80th Congress—and had not worked.

But the conviction of Alger Hiss, an adviser to President Roosevelt and a close friend of Secretary Acheson, opened up new opportunities.

Public suspicion that Communist agents might remain undetected in sensitive government jobs was heightened by the disclosure in Britain that the atomic scientist, Klaus Fuchs, had told the Soviets all he could learn about the A-bomb and the H-bomb, for years.

With Senator Taft's blessing, Senator Joseph McCarthy opened the attack with a public statement that the State Department harbored 57 Communist Party members. A sub-committee of the judiciary committee of the Senate was appointed to investigate the sensational charge. The Democrats lay low; they had been worried over Mr. Acheson's profession of friendship for Alger Hiss after his conviction.

Senator McCarthy's charges dwindled as the hearings progressed. One after another of the men and women he named as "bad security risks"—no longer card-carrying Communists—came before the sub-committee and effectively denied his allegations, dared him to risk libel actions by repeating the charges outside the protection provided by Congressional immunity.

In no previous Red-hunting investigations by Congress had responsible public opinion become so offended. All but the most violently isolationist elements of the press hit heavily at Mr. McCarthy for making unsupported charges, for exposing innocent men and women to unjustified suspicion. Mr. Stimson declared that "the real motive of the accuser (Mr. McCarthy) is to cast discredit upon the Secretary of State of the United States. . . . This man is not trying to get rid of Communists in the State Department; he is hoping against hope to find some."

In the meantime reputations were damaged. Haldore Hanson, accused by Mr. McCarthy, found that he was being called a Communist and a "Russian spy" by his neighbors. Mrs. E. C. Brunauer, charged by McCarthy as a Communist "spy-contact," began receiving threatening telephone calls. Denials, no matter how effective, never quite catch up with the charges.

Certainly in the minds of many McCarthy's reputation had suffered more seriously than those of the people he accused. But the effect on the mass of voters cannot confidently be assessed.

In one Washington paper, a Republican journal which has condemned McCarthy's tactics, columns of letters have been printed expressing disap-

Fletcher in Sioux City Journal

ISOLATIONISTS TRIM E.R.P.

proval of its stand. People who read the headlines but not all of the body-type shake their heads and muse: "Where there's smoke . . ."

So it is that, for the time being, the bi-partisan foreign policy of the United States has broken down. Whether it can be pieced together in time to prevent serious damage to the nation's conduct of affairs, is doubtful.

—Charles Nichols

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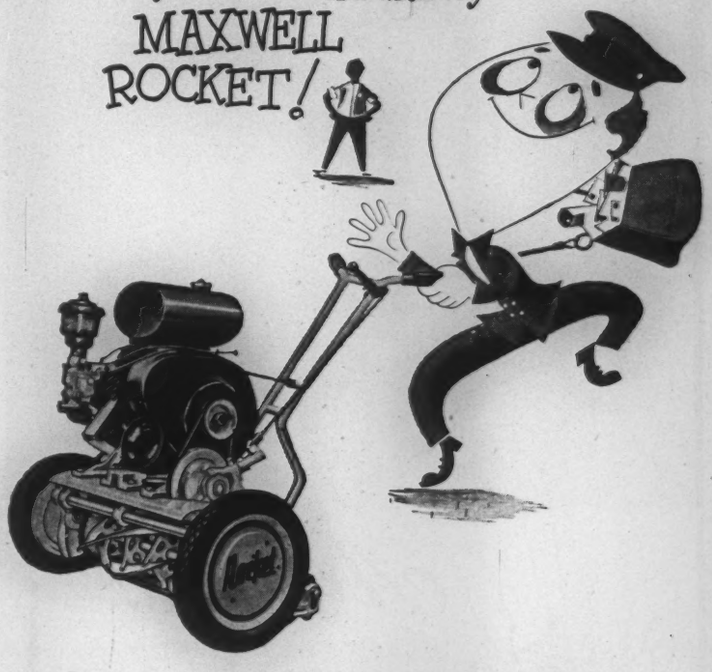

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London.

EFFORTS to reduce the astronomic cost of the National Health Service do not seem to have much success, to judge from the report of the Auditor-General, which has just been published. As an instance of what can be done by a man who is willing to work fast and long, a Scotch dentist is listed as having been paid over £18,000 for less than six months' work. With one assistant he earned in one month £4,686 (about $14,000).

Dentists have had much the best of things under the Health Act. Of the 6,000 or more dentists on the official list, some 1,300 are given as earning incomes of over £6,000 a year. Dentists are paid by the job, and it is just a question of how many patients they can rush through in a day.

If, like the doctors, dentists were paid a small annual fee for each patient on their lists, the air would be less full of flying teeth, and there would be far fewer plates made.

BUT IS IT A SCIENCE?

NEXT WEEK the Royal Meteorological Society celebrates its hundredth anniversary. One way of honoring this important scientific occasion might be to adopt a more pronounceable name for the Society. But then of course ordinary people have long ago done so. They call it the "Meteorological" Society, and let the other syllables fall where they may.

Meteorologists insist that great progress has been made in their science during the past ten years—partly due to developments during the war. They claim that weather forecasting is now much less a matter of guesswork than it used to be. It has become "much less empirical", say they in their dignified scientific manner. But the statement arouses no grateful cheer from the unscientific public. Too many people remember too many times when the weather forecast has gone hopelessly wrong.

The secretary of the RMS attributes these unfortunate prophecies to the "inherent instability of the atmosphere."

LAGGING LANCASHIRE

LANCASHIRE may be the home of the world's finest cotton textiles, but it apparently has quite a lot to learn from American practice as regards quantity and cost. Conscious of this the British cotton industry sent out a productivity team last autumn to study American methods. That team has now brought in its report, which makes very interesting and instructive if rather technical reading.

The bones of the matter are that it takes more than twice as many people in Lancashire to do a definite amount of work as are needed in American mills. And this is not due to slackness on the part of British spinners. In many cases, it seems, they work even harder than Americans do. It is due to old-fashioned methods and machinery. And for these the workers are as much to blame as the management—indeed a good deal more so. They will not change their ways.

It is a common experience, not only in the cotton industry but in most others as well, that the introduction of new machinery means no reduction in costs, because of the insistence of the unions that the same number of men must be employed on it. All that the employer gains by going to the expense of installing a new machine is that, instead of two men doing three men's work, three men now do two men's work. So, often the machine is not installed.

The recommendations of the cotton productivity team are an attempt to break through the paralyzing grip of old methods and traditions, this apparent terror of producing too much. They may do some good, but probably not a lot. The people who run the cotton industry of Lancashire are, high and low, a dour and obstinate lot where their work is concerned. They have to learn everything the hard way.

—*P.O'D.*

—International

NEVER ANY LACK *of problems to discuss when France's Schuman (left) and Britain's Bevin meet. In recent London talk they decided new discussions with Mr. Acheson were needed, mainly on Russian policy and dangers in Germany.*

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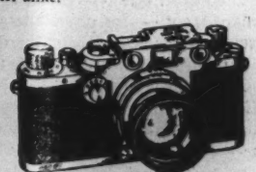

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BOOKS

EAST IS EAST

THE WESTERN WORLD AND JAPAN—by G. B. Sansom—*McClelland & Stewart*—$8.50.

IT WILL quite probably surprise a good many Canadians to learn that the author above described is no other than our old friend, a frequent visitor to Toronto and to Lake Couchiching, Sir George Sansom, the holder of a perfectly good and honorable British knighthood. Just why he should be deprived of that dignity by his American publisher escapes us, but perhaps there is a feeling that a British knight ought not to be also Director of the East Asian Institute of Columbia University.

Anyhow Sir George is a most pleasant writer, who has done an enormous amount of research into the history and literature of Japan (where he spent much of his diplomatic career), and handles the results of that research with the mastery attainable only by a very learned man. The 500 pages of this admirably organized book lead up to this immensely important conclusion: "A study of the earlier period (of Westernization, namely, the nineteenth century) raises doubts whether any of the chief civilizations of Asia will, even if they voluntarily follow a Western economic pattern, submit to Western precept or example in political, social or religious life."

The book deals actually with the contacts of the West not only with Japan but also with China and India, for the author's real interest is in the whole problem of the impact of cultures upon one-another. It is full of the most recondite and illuminating scraps of knowledge about Japanese ways and ideas. Thus when many converts to Christianity were compelled to recant in 1616 they were made to swear their abjuration by the very powers they were in the act of denying: "By the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost . . . if I break this oath may I lose the grace of God forever and fall into the wretched state of Judas Iscariot."

When the Japanese authorities became very solicitous about the good opinion of Westerners, around 1870, they prohibited among other things "the display or sale of Spring Pictures —a polite way of describing pornographic art, as Spring Tales is the general name for erotic writings." This seems a more poetic way of dealing with the subject than the language of Mr. Duplessis's newest statute. Having developed no doctrine of human rights, the Japanese were puzzled at Western objections to the sale of girls into prostitution when "they observed that the brothels in the treaty ports (of Japan) were thronged with foreign visitors." —*B.K.S.*

FROM "WESTERN WORLD AND JAPAN"

G. B. SANSOM

QUIET TALE

GENTIAN HILL—by Elizabeth Goudge—*Hodder & Stoughton*—$3.00.

DEVONSHIRE when Napoleon Bonaparte was threatening to invade England provides the setting for Elizabeth Goudge's latest, "Gentian Hill," at the top of the best-seller list for some weeks. The reading public probably hoisted it to that position by a sort of mass impatience with the current spate of blood-and-thunder historical novels featuring their swashbuckling heroes and none-too-intelligent women.

"Gentian Hill" has none of this. In truth it has practically no excitement at all, and certainly no suspense. It is just a quiet story that you can read quite contentedly without needing to pay very much attention at all to the words you are reading. And there are all sorts of signposts here and there to suggest just how the story is going to move.

Uniquely, the heroine, Stella, is thirteen years old. The hero is not a great deal older. Most of the story takes place on Weekaborough Farm in Devon where Stella lives as the adopted daughter of the farmer who had found her locked in her dead mother's arms after the wreck of the *Amphion*. When her Zachary in London is involved in a street-fight and

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lodged in the oblivion of Newgate prison, Stella in Devon, knowing nothing whatever about it, has a convenient dream and remembers enough details to send a mutual friend to his discovery and final rescue. —*J.B.*

PROBLEM FOR TODAY

A SORT OF TRAITORS—by Nigel Balchin—*Collins*—$2.50.

THERE COULD scarcely be a more timely subject for a novel of the Atomic Age than the relationship between the scientist and the politician.

"A Sort of Traitors" tells the story of a group of scientists who discover a method of restricting the spread of epidemic diseases. They are on the point of publishing the report of their discovery when they are warned by the government that publication will be prevented because of the assistance the work might render to potential enemies.

Each of the researchers thus involved is obliged to decide for himself where his loyalty lies: with his country, whose safety may be at stake, or with scientific truth, which is and always must be concerned with humanity as a whole—whether it is nobler in the mind to allow half a million Asiatics to die in the next epidemic of cholera or to risk the lives of the entire population of the British Isles.

Out of this ingenious situation Mr. Balchin has constructed a taut, intense little novel—excellent as far as it goes, disappointing in that it goes no farther. Both the scientists' and politicians' arguments are presented with candor and fairness but there Mr. Balchin stops. His concern is with the problem, not the solution.

Skilful writing, vivid characterization and an apparently authentic scientific background make "A Sort of Traitors" well worth reading but most readers will find the ending too abrupt and inconclusive to satisfy them.

—*J.W.*

SUBTLE FOCUS

BENEFITS FORGOT—by G. B. Stern—*Macmillan*—$4.50.

THIS IS the fourth volume of Miss Stern's literary reminiscences. The theme is gratitude — gratitude for benefits forgot — for peace after war, for security after peril, for the small joys and little pleasures of a life fully and intelligently lived.

Miss Stern continues to employ the familiar stream-of-consciousness technique—though not to the point where literary values are lost or neglected. It is a "train-of-thought" sort of reminiscence—a succession of exquisite recollections joined together by apparently trivial connecting links. The subjects range from Olivier's "Henry V" to the habits of the household cat, from the modern novel and the modern theatre to the art of buying pictures.

But the subjects are unimportant; it is the treatment of them in the hands of a skilful writer—the focussing of the commonplace through the lens of a subtle and sensitive mind—that makes "Benefits Forgot" a joyous and appealing literary adventure.

—*J.L.W.*

FILMS

EXCITEMENT IN VIENNA

"I THINK you will agree that it's terrific," the local official said after the private showing of "The Third Man." This comment, offered just after one has enjoyed the hospitality of a private screening room, is usually enough to send one sidling apologetically to the elevator. In this case, fortunately, one could agree with him if not precisely on his terms.

"The Third Man" isn't terrific as the word is usually employed in the Industry — that is, to describe anything from the collapse of the Temple of Gaza to a blonde's reaction when her face is slapped. Although violence is its theme, the violence is always under the control of a cool and disciplined intelligence. The film is calculated for impact, but with such a brilliant casualness that you are constantly aware of the impact without being conscious of the calculation.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

Like "The Fallen Idol," "The Third Man" was turned out by that impressive British team, Carol Reed and Graham Greene. Their latest film is a melodrama centering about black market operations in shabby postwar Vienna.

The actual elements of "The Third Man," including the final chase sequence, are almost as old as filmmaking, but they are presented with a vitality and freshness that give the whole film a fascinating air of originality. One indubitable novelty is the introduction of a zither accompaniment on the soundtrack. It is extraordinarily effective, for its curious tone, light, staccato and ominous, is the picture's natural echo. As a further virtue, it actually "accompanies" the action and doesn't run officiously ahead to announce it.

Any good actor will rise to the opportunities of a well-written script, and Joseph Cotten is an exceptionally fine actor, though he has rarely had the chance to prove it that he is given here. His performance is exactly right, and so is Trevor Howard's as a British Major and Valli's as the bereft and lovely heroine. In addition there is a whole gallery of minor characters, most of them vicious and all of them presented with the special intimacy of portraiture.

"KEY TO THE CITY" —MGM

"THE HASTY HEART" is an adaptation of the stage success about the young Scottish soldier who has only a few weeks to live and doesn't know it. Everyone else in the wartime hospital knows it, however — the staff, the lovely nurse and the half dozen assorted convalescents who share the hospital hut with him. So they amiably set themselves to breaking down his habit of friendlessness, which is deeply rooted in pride, neglect, and native Scottish dourness. They have a hard and often very funny time of it, but in the end he is bribed, wheedled and finally bullied into allowing himself to be accepted into membership of the human family.

This is very affecting stuff, often quite outrageously affecting because of the theatrical devices that are open-

—Warner Bros.
"THE HASTY HEART"

ly used to draw our tears and laughter. However, that is the business of drama, and "The Hasty Heart," is so skilful at its business that it contrives to be genuinely moving even when the contrivance is most in evidence. The picture was fortunate in having Richard Todd in the leading role, and perhaps Todd was fortunate too.

"KEY TO THE CITY" is a rough and tumble comedy involving Clark Gable and Loretta Young. Clark Gable is mayor of a California city, and a two-fisted reformer whose method of cleaning up his city's politics is to dunk its dirty politicians in the fishpond outside the city hall. Miss Young, a civic-minded type who has taken postgraduate law at Harvard, is the Mayoress of a Maine town. They meet at a Mayoral convention in San Francisco and as the result of considerable ingenuity on the part of the scriptwriter spend their first night together, in jail.

At their next encounter Miss Young gets him arrested, and this leads to love, separation, pursuit and, rather inexplicably, a judo encounter between the heroine and an atom dancer (Marilyn Maxwell) in Mayor Gable's office. A good deal of this is old stuff but at least it offers a display of clothes (Miss Young's), muscles (Mr. Gable's) and stamina, (Mr. Gable's and Miss Young's).

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

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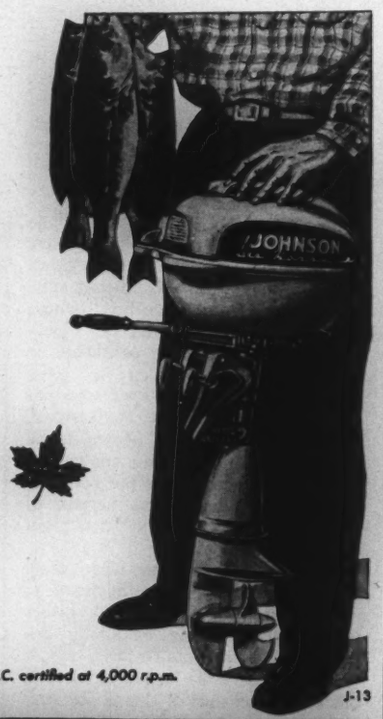

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RADIO & T.V.

WHICH SYSTEM?

WHEN New Jersey electrician Forrest Killy "perfected" a television color-receiver from information gleaned in a technical magazine—at a cost of 30 cents—televiewers all over America woke up to the fact that color TV is no longer a laboratory technician's dream but an imminent reality. Two (mutually exclusive) color systems are now—or almost—ready for production by the two leading American radio broadcasters, CBS and RCA. This is just another headache—and a sick one—for the hard-pressed Federal Communications Commission, the umpire eventually to decide which system shall be chosen.

The CBS system (called "field sequential") is essentially a mechanical, not an electronic, process. It consists of a disc, in segments of blue, red and green filters, which rotates in front of the camera lens, sending out blue, red and green images in quick succession. A similar, accurately synchronized multi-color disc in the receiving set flashes a succession of blue, red and green images on the viewing screen, so rapidly that they blend into a full-color picture in the viewer's eye.

Revelation of the CBS process obliged RCA to make public—a trifle prematurely — the details of their "vastly superior", but not yet perfected, system which is entirely electronic and requires no moving parts. The RCA "dot interlacing" system employs three camera tubes and three "dichroic mirrors" which filter out and separate the three primary colors. An electronic switch then separates the color-impulses and sends them out in successive waves. A similar system in the receiver reverses the procedure and superimposes the three color-images together on the viewing screen.

About the CBS system:

CBS SAYS: It is simple, effective and ready for immediate use. It has been tested and proven satisfactory. It is inexpensive to produce. AND RCA COMPLAINS: It "degrades" the image—*i.e.*, reduces the lineage from 525 (U.S. black-and-white standard) to 405, thus reducing clarity of definition. It requires a mechanical, motor-driven disc in the receiver which takes a large space and is subject to breakdowns. It is unadaptable, could not be applied to conventional black-and-white sets, except with the aid of expensive attachments. It is now perfected, incapable of further improvement.

About the RCA system:

RCA SAYS: It is entirely electronic, contains no moving parts. It operates on normal lineage, which means that there is no "degrading" and also that color programs could still be received by conventional black-and-white sets —in black and white. It would eliminate the need for attachments or adaptors. AND CBS COMPLAINS: It is still in the experimental stage, has not been proven. The colors are not always faithful or constant. The three-tube, three-mirror receiver will necessarily be an expensive piece of equipment, out of reach of most middle-class TV homes.

MUSIC

OPERATIC GREAT

IN TORONTO last week a quiet-spoken, cheery-eyed, immaculate man with white hair told a group of critics and musicians what he noticed most about Toronto music. Edward Johnson said. "It's good that we are beginning to realize that a singer doesn't have to be Italian, French, German or what have you before we can recognize good singing for its own sake."

For all his quietness of delivery and voice, Mr. Johnson is a man whose musical word is law. Behind him stretch 28 years of service to music, first as a leading singer and for the last 15 years as artistic director of the Metropolitan Opera. "Another thing for which we can be thankful," he told SN, "is the coming of age of the Canadian audience. It knows how to appreciate and it *wants* to appreciate."

Mr. Johnson's first New York job was in a Broadway company singing in Oscar Straus's "Waltz Dream" in 1908. Then followed a ten-year spell of study and training in Italy under Lombardi, the teacher of Caruso. In his third year there he made his debut (as Edoardo di Giovanni) in "Andrea Chenier" in Padua in 1912. He also sang Tannhaüser and Walther in "Die Meistersinger" in Italian and had to relearn the parts in English when he joined the Chicago Opera Company on his return to America in 1919.

When he took over the directorship of the Metropolitan Opera it was in the middle of the Great Depression. "One of the really great difficulties we faced—and still face, for that matter—is the pressure of economic circumstances and the competition of the opera with radio, cinema and all the other means by which artists can make more money outside than inside our theatre. You would be surprised to know how often they sacrifice opportunities for gain to do the best by [the Met]. . . ."

As a testimonial to his work and to his uncanny ability to make friends as well as voices, his colleagues at the Met gave a party for him on the stage of the Opera House last February. At the request of the guest of honor, the net proceeds of the occasion—from artists, stagehands, chorus, and many ticketholders who dropped in after that evening's performance — were designated for an Edward Johnson Testimonial Fund. This fund is to be available to the Met in times of stress. Various reports placed the total figure at $15,000. At that party, Prime Minister St. Laurent spoke of Canada's pride in Mr. Johnson's career: "As Prime Minister of his native country, I count it a privilege to unite with his many friends in extending to Mr. Johnson warmest congratulations and good wishes."

His plans for retirement are just beginning to take shape. First step is a rest in his native Guelph, Ont.

After that he will make it his aim to make Toronto, Ontario and Canada more music-conscious. He hopes to devote more time to the Royal Conservatory of Music, of which he is Board Chairman; and one of his goals is to make the graduate school at the Conservatory the focal point of musical activity for students all over Canada. He makes a preliminary condition for this situation an earlier beginning of musical training in the schools. "In that way you will develop both your audiences and musicians while they're still young." He thinks that youth and not professional training is the prime requisite for the development of great singers. "After all, I started off with no professional background from Guelph, why can't other people do the same thing?"

—International

OPERA *great salutes opera's greatest: Lucrezia Bori kisses Edward Johnson.*

SYMPOSIUM

NOW that the smoke of critical comment and public acclaim has cleared from the scene of the First Symposium of Canadian Contemporary Music in Vancouver, SN has asked Harry Adaskin of the faculty of UBC to add up the returns. His statement herewith:

THE FIRST Symposium of Canadian contemporary music took place in Vancouver during the four days of March 12 to 15. Jacques Singer, the conductor of the Vancouver Symphony, thought up the idea, and brought it to the attention of the Community Arts Council there, a very active group in artistic affairs. With the support of the Symphony Society,

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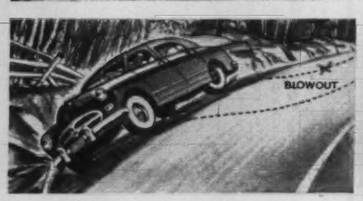
1. "It was during a hot spell," says this Ontario motorist. "We were going over 50 on a road flanked by deep ditches . . . when the right front tire blew with a bang!"



2. What happened? Did the car lurch, swerve, go crashing into the ditch to end in a twisted wreck? (*This can happen on any road, even at moderate speeds.*)

3. Nothing happened! "Thanks to LifeGuard Safety Tubes, I brought the car to a smooth stop," says this motorist. With a 5-inch hole in the tire, he pulled over to the roadside safely, easily.

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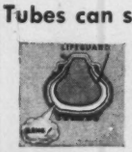

2. LifeGuards have *two* air chambers. Only outer chamber blows out. Reserve of air in *inner* chamber supports car for a safe, gradual stop.

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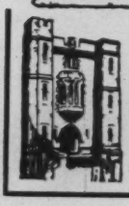

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they formed a strong symposium committee which laid the plans, and carried out this difficult assignment.

Canadian composers from all parts of Canada, as well as from Seattle, New York and Paris, sent compositions, 155 works in all, of which about 40, large and small, were chosen. I thought it would probably be impossible to choose 40 compositions that would please everybody. Nevertheless, many of the works chosen were, to say the least, dull and uninteresting.

A stranger matter was the number of composers who were not represented. It's possible that they didn't submit any works, but a symposium of Canadian Contemporary music which obviously attempted a very wide and inclusive coverage both as regards style and quality, should have included names like Hector Gratton, Claude Champagne, Leo Smith and Arnold Walter, among the older ones, and Patricia Blomfield, Louis Applebaum, among the younger ones. Every one of these has written works of more importance than many of those who found themselves on the program. So in a sense this symposium was not altogether representative of the contemporary Canadian musical scene. But it was so far ahead of any attempt yet made in Canada, that one must be grateful for the few good things it did bring to light.

Play by Play:

There were five events arranged as follows: Sunday afternoon, a Chamber Orchestra Concert with vocalists; Monday afternoon, chamber music; Monday night, a Choral Concert; and Tuesday night, an orchestral Pop concert. This completed the musical portion of the symposium. On Wednesday afternoon there was a panel discussion, with Barbara Pentland, John Weinzweig, Jacques Singer and myself on the platform, with Alec Walton as Chairman, and the audience asked questions and made suggestions.

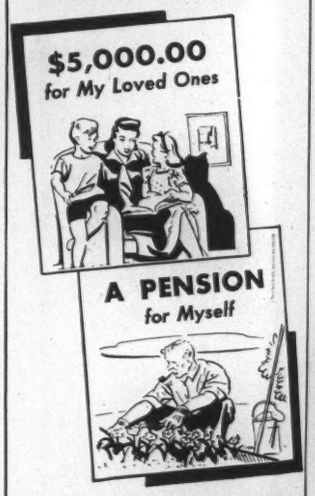
The best program of the four, was the Chamber Music recital on Monday afternoon. It had more good music, and more good performances than any other. Jean Coulthard's piano sonata was played beautifully and sensitively by Frances Marr; Harry Somers' piano sonata "Testament of Youth" was given a stirring performance by Ursula Malkin that brought down the house.

The Choral Concert was on the whole disappointing. The Robson Chorale, a mixed choir of about 15 voices, sang very well under Sherwood Robson's excellent direction. But the pieces they sang, seemed to me, with one or two exceptions, insignificant.

The final program was an orchestral pop concert, which went off with the usual Pop enthusiasm. Three composers, Dr. Charles O'Neill, John Weinzweig and Lenard Basham conducted their own works, and the Vancouver Symphony was in lively fettle.

The next afternoon, the final event took place: the Panel Discussion on "Canadian Music." There were questions and statements from the audience, and one of the best suggestions was the forming of a sort of central music library, where all Canadian composers could deposit copies of their works.

"I'VE PLANNED MY FUTURE"



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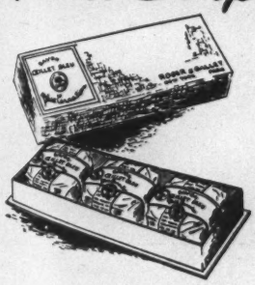

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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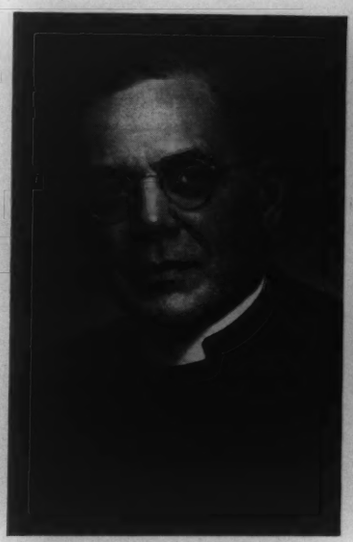
authoritative articles and reviews
news analysis

RELIGION

GATHERING

CANADA is to play host to the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in July. Victoria and Emmanuel Colleges in Toronto have been chosen as the gathering place. This is the governing body of the World Council which only meets every five years. One of the most widely representative, responsible church bodies in the world, its meeting will bring distinguished church leaders representing 155 churches in 44 countries. All the great Protestant Communions are represented.

The World Council has six Presidents who are also members of the Central Committee. Two of these men have already arranged to attend. They are Dr. Marc Boegner, President of the Reformed Church of France and of the Protestant Federation of France, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of New York. The other four men, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor T. C. Chao of China, Archbishop Germanos, of Constantinople, and Archbishop Eidem, the Primate of the Church of Sweden, have not yet replied to invitations.



—Globe and Mail

WORLD *Councilman: Rev. Dr. Sisco.*

The names of some of the European delegates are familiar to Canadians because of their heroic Christian witness in resistance to Naziism. Bishop Berggrav of Norway will be remembered for his outspoken demands for Christian freedom from the Quisling government which landed him in jail. Dr. Martin Niemoller, now President of the Church of Hesse-Nassau, was pushed into a Nazi concentration camp for eight years because he spoke out of turn. Dr. Otto Dibelius, the Bishop of Berlin was also put away by the Hitler gang. Dr. Dibelius, now President of the Evangelical Church in Germany, is again criticizing Russian policies in the eastern occupation zone of Germany.

The Canadian members of the Committee are Canon R. A. Hiltz and Dr. Gordon Sisco (United) both of Toronto. Dr. W. J. Gallagher, General Secretary of the Canadian Council of Churches, is a Consultant.

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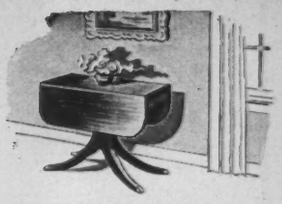

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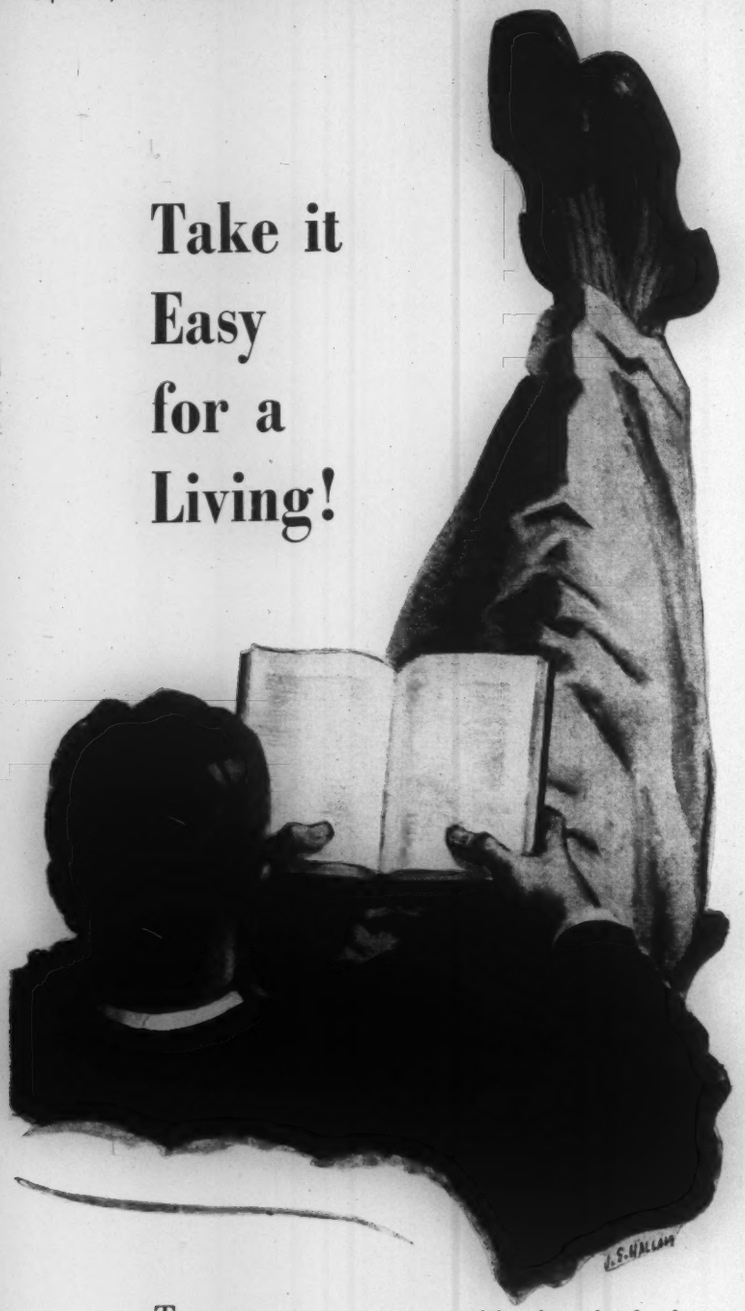

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INTERMISSION

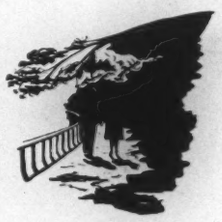
The Paths I Knew

by Gilean Douglas

STRANGE how you can remember the paths you travelled even after the places to which they led may have been forgotten. A scent, a sound, a contour and they are with you again, vivid and nostalgic.

I remember the path that led up to the door of the house where I was born. It was bordered with rose spirea and curved to the right a little just before it came to the open brick porch, flanked by a stone balustrade, on which the white front door opened. I used to practise broad-jumping from that balustrade: over the tulips in spring and the wallflowers in summer. I made my first attempt at unwinged flight from there—which ended in an ignominious sprawl on the lawn beyond the flower beds.

THERE was one step down from the porch to the brick walk, and every school morning I used to take off from it for a leap over the hedge as, a slice of bread with jam clutched in my hand, I ran out to meet the schoolmates who were calling for me. The first time I remember actually seeing the path was late afternoon of the day I wrote my first "poem." I was five and the wonder of it was almost more than I could bear. I sat on the balustrade watching the street up which Daddy would come home, and when I saw him I ran madly down the walk to clutch him around the knees and almost throw him headlong in my frenzy of delight. The last time I saw the path I had a black band on my coat as I walked down it between my aunt and uncle.



There was a path that ran across a field near the sea. It was lush with grass and wildflowers, while a summer sun poured golden heat down on brown earth steaming after rain. A wind swept across it, bowing the tall grasses towards the east and pushing at my back. There was someone with me whom my young heart thought it loved very much, and the feeling I had then is with me still and always will be.

There was a sidewalk in a little town along which I walked one night when spring was sweet on the air and the darkness a soft cloak of invisibility to hide the tears I had been ashamed to show the day. Suddenly a little breeze sprang up and dashed the scent of lilac in my face. It was too much. The piercing perfume caught my sorrow and held it, then let it fall back into my heart twice as heavily as before. I turned and ran blindly into the night and I have never walked the streets of a small town since then if I smelled lilac on the dusk wind.

THESE are paths I want to remember, but there are others I wish I could forget. The short, ugly cement walk to the squat, brown house where disillusionment paced shadowed rooms and grief sat sunken-eyed and pale. The cobbled lane where terror raced the night. The slow months of physical pain. The shrub-bordered path leading to long stone steps that mounted to the end of hope and dreams.

But let me remember always the woodland trail with children surging along it and sun splintering the spruce shadows. The lake and beach at the end of it were filled with young happiness and rear-end doggy joy. All the winter trails, with their hiss of skis, were happy ones; almost as exhilarating as following goat tracks towards a mountain sky. Then there were the paths that I could hear but not see: those skyways into the blue of heaven with earth a too-tight garment temporarily discarded. The wake of a canoe in a northern lake at sunrise; the quiet lane where love walked in the scent of honeysuckle; the keel-cut of a dinghy slicing blue water; the bridle path overlaid with the mosaic of autumn where a black horse cantered down the wind. Each one of these has its special pigeonhole in my memory.

BUT THERE is one path that is never tidied away like this, even for a moment. My mind follows it through night and day of absence and when I am truly on it again all the happiness in the world seems to explode around me. It is no broad, smooth pavement but a rough, steep trail over a mountain and down the other side. It is only when I reach level ground beyond that the wood silence breaks into distant song. This grows louder and louder as I walk along until all the forest around me is filled with hallelujahs. Then, with a great hosanna in my ears, I am standing on the river bank where white water hymns its way to the sea. I look across to the other side and what I see fills my heart with deep and sure content, for there, beneath the tall evergreens and the taller peaks, is home.

PEOPLE

Worth the Effort

■ Premier **Byron Johnson** of British Columbia is back after a whirlwind visit to Britain. With eyes on the British market for BC timber, he flew to London to be principal speaker at the Timber Trades Federation dinner. First to greet him at London Airport was a man he played football with 43 years ago in BC, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley of the Commonwealth Relations Office.

■ Speaking to the Toronto Canadian Club last week, Prime Minister **St. Laurent** said Canada's dual nationality may be the key to ultimate victory in the cold war: "Lasting peace and harmony between nations can only come through the kind of partnership which we have developed here in Canada."

Earlier in the day, the PM had made history by being the first Canadian Prime Minister to visit Ontario's provincial parliament buildings at Queen's Park. He and Premier **Leslie Frost** signed an agreement handing over to Ontario the Canadian water rights in the Niagara River. This has to be ratified by Parliament and the U.S. Senate but it is the first step, said Mr. Frost, "in adding some 800,000 hp to Ontario's power resources."

■ **Father Gamache,** a Roman Catholic priest for 25 years at Fond du Lac on Lake Athabaska, Sask., imported a greyhound which he hopes to cross

—CP

FATHER *Gamache: amused Indians.*

with huskies in an effort to make the latter more speedy. The Indians thought it a great joke for they had never seen such a hairless dog.

■ Canadians are being asked to eat more home-produced food; eggs, fish and now cheese. **T. B. Cooper** of Montreal, National Dairy Council Director, says: "If Canadians ate the equivalent of two cheese sandwiches per week, we should not have to worry much about outside markets." Selling practices are often "antiquated", he added, with a "greasy, dried-up, shapeless mass set up to tempt a customer—no wonder it is so often associated with rat-trap bait."

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THEN AND NOW

Anniversary

April 14, 72nd. The Hon. J. **Walter Jones,** Premier of Prince Edward Island, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Public Works and Highways.

Appointments

J. K. R. Main of Edmonton has been named for the new post of Assistant Controller of Civil Aviation. **Dr. T. G. How,** Superintendent of Public Weather Forecast Services at Toronto, will succeed him as District Controller of Air Services at Edmonton.

The **Rev. Quincy A. McDowell,** minister of Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church, Montreal, is now Moderator of the Montreal Presbyterian Presbytery.

Fred H. Newcombe, Director of Extension Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, has been elected President of the Canadian Agricultural Extension Association.

Deaths

Laurence Steinhardt, 57, U.S. Ambassador to Canada who had done much to strengthen Canada-U.S. friendship; killed with four others when a U.S. Embassy C-47 crashed just after leaving Ottawa. (See "Front Page.")

Ross Trimble, 42, well-known rugby coach and former star player; in Toronto two days after the death of his 4-year-old daughter.

Dr. **Pierre Hébert,** 64, Joint Coroner for the district of Montreal; known to the people of St. Remi de Napierville, Que., as "le médecin des pauvres"; of a heart attack. His patients paid when they could, generally with produce from their farms.

J. S. Brown, 72, of Galt, Ont., better known as "Col. William Brown," one of the last medicine showmen; of a heart attack while setting up his pitch at Brantford, Ont. He took a pair of snakes wherever he went and claimed his snake oil liniment cured corns, coughs, colds, drawn cords, sprains, asthma, catarrh, hay fever and rheumatism.

George Cumming, 70, dean of Canadian golf professionals, pro for 50 years at the Toronto Golf Club—a world record.

Fred J. Buller, 75, former Treasurer of the CNR Central Region who opened the company's first bank account; in Toronto.

The **Rev. James Andrew Miller,** 78, United Church Magistrate's Court chaplain who organized 15 congregations; in Toronto.

Jimmy McDougall, 65, former Collector of Customs at Saskatoon.

W. J. C. McCrea, 76, Senior Deputy Registrar of Deeds for Toronto for 40 years; of a heart attack. He retired two years ago after 58 years in the city's registry office.

Arthur Norman Douglas, 71, well-known in Winnipeg business and musical circles.

world of women

THE WAY OF A HAT

A CONVERSATIONAL piece—your Spring hat! This year it can be witty and provocative—and veiled . . . beguilingly veiled as in the Sally Victor model with the daring "Kiss Veil" which leaves your mouth free for just that—and for eating and smoking, too, of course.

Your hat can be candid and well-bred, an uncluttered terse silhouette . . . worn straight on your head like Walter Florell's sailor with its crisp stiffened red velvet bow. Your hat can be demure, innocent and yet sophisticated . . . as in Lilly Dache's tiny "Barnacle cap" of soft purple and yellow flowers. Your hat can be a capricious, eye-impelling profile . . . such as the yellow shantung profile that Mme. Pauline has bound in black velvet, dramatized by a black jet ornament.

Your hat can be a bonnet, Spring's first choice; or a sailor, Spring's recurring love. It can be flower-laden or gently flowered.

Your hat can be you.

Above:
DRAPED *profile hat by Mme. Pauline.*

At left:
FLOWERS *make cap, by Lilly Dache.*

At left:
SHANTUNG *sailor by Walter Florell.*

At right:
SALLY VICTOR's *"Kiss Veil" model.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN MOTHER

by Charlotte Whitton, CBE

IT WAS the first Sunday of real Spring. It was sunny, warm and pulsing with the bursting of life and beauty, so peculiar to the Capital. Snow, still banked five feet high, looked down upon gurgling brown water, rushing through white stretches, darkened in the shadows of the oldest hills in the world — the purple-blue Laurentians.

The hills were calling the skiers. The newspapers said the sap was running in the Gatineau's maple woods. But the crowds were neither place. In

THE QUEEN MOTHER

thousands, four and five abreast, they were wound completely around the Victoria Museum. In a long mobile line they stretched out through the grounds, along Macleod and down Metcalfe Street. They were wedged, a solid mass, in the spacious vestibule of the East Door. (Why some officialdom, as petrified as the Museum's prehistoric dinosaurs, planned it this way, several people probably know but none will ever tell.)

Men, women and children of all ages were crammed so tightly together up the steps that those at the top held precarious footing. They were even momentarily lifted off their feet by the onward and upward pressures of those behind and below them. Everyone was pushing forward to the Gallery where Queen Mary's carpet was suspended, flood-lighted and guarded by uniformed Royal Mounties on either side.

Here there seemed to be no movement at all. One of the highest United Kingdom officials had to have his hat, cane and gloves, his coat and even his rubbers, handed to him across the whole space and over the heads of the crowd to their surprisingly good-natured badinage.

The people hadn't come to see the Prime Minister who was to declare Queen Mary's carpet on exhibit. They can see him any day. Like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. B. Bennett, he walks a leisurely way to and from The Hill. They hadn't come to see the Cabinet ministers. Save for Major Milton Gregg, VC, Mr. St. Laurent was alone. Nor had they come to see His Majesty's Loyal Opposition. None of its leaders was there. Nor were they drawn by any lure of the Diplomatic Corps. Only a few (the new Italian Minister, the Finnish and the Swedish Ministers) and a few of the highest civil servants and bureaucrats were there.

There was no spectacle to draw the masses. No flag flew. Not even one of our sea ensigns which flies atop the Peace Tower. The IODE (who were to staff the literature stall) had been told not to bring their standards.

What brought the crowd? Strangely enough the answer came from, of all people, the amusing and, off-stage, gracious Jean François Pouliot, MP for Temiscouta. He was standing beside me, jammed perilously between the wall and one of the Gallery's glass cases. Beside him was his charming wife, the most beautiful woman on Parliament Hill, if not indeed in the Capital. It was this bogey of the British in Ottawa who gave me the answer to the strange impelling emotion which had brought this crowd and was holding it there through hours of tiring discomfort.

He climbed on a chair. He was trying to see through the archway into the Gallery where the carpet was hung. He turned and said, very quietly: "Climb up here and look. You cannot believe it. The men, women and children, they will be hours passing. Everyone is not only looking; they are touching it like something holy. It is like a relic to the people."

There was a young photographer, wedged in there too. (A check next morning showed that only one paper had anticipated the probable response of the people to the work of Queen Mary's hands. The Film Board had no requisition to cover it; the alert special photographic services of the Capital did not anticipate anything like this.) Now this one lad was desperate. He could not get in. He could not get back to his equipment. "I was told to get a shot of the Carpet and the Nobs," he said, "but the crowd's the story. Why the feeling is the King's and Queen's visit all over."

A Deep Affection

That was it. It was more than a crowd out on a lovely Sunday in spring. Next morning there was driving sleet. But Gallery officials reported the steady lines of people streaming through. It was a welling up of that affection, deep in the hearts of the people for the Crown. It had gathered strength from the warmth of their love for "the old Queen." She was part of the memory of nearly everyone in that crowd, for they were not old people—though there were aged among them. There were men as well as women; families in groups, the fathers lifting children up, just to touch the carpet's edge; there were the "youth groups," young men and

PICTURES *of Queen Mary and colored postcards of the carpet were on sale at a stall supervised by IODE. All day the crowds were buying these souvenirs.*

QUEEN'S CARPET: *everyone wanted to touch it as they filed by, old and young — men, women and children.*

women somewhat sheepishly fingering the fabric and blushing as they passed. Nor did they all speak English. *"C'est belle; c'est jolie"* was intermingled with a Germanic *"schöne."* Dutch and Polish could be recognized in the respectful ejaculations.

IODE members and press men reported numerous inquiries of "Where can we pay? How can we give money to keep it?" These inquiries continued Monday. In downtown Ottawa several of the real old-time citizens were reported fighting mad, especially those who had held the timber trade against the U.S. One voiced the thoughts of many: "The Queen's Carpet mustn't be auctioned off like a bit of goods for American dollars. It doesn't belong to them; it belongs to us. It can't stay there. We've got to get it home again. Can't we do something about it? It belongs to us."

Canadian Loyalty

Scrounging along the walls, trying to get out, I heard my own name. I saw some friends, wedged in among some total strangers. I had had an article in one of the local papers the preceding week, on the fundamental loyalty of the mass of the Canadians to the British connection. "Did you hear your name?" one of my friends asked. "We were just saying we hoped that you were here. You'd see that the British Empire isn't falling apart in Ottawa."

"That goes for us, too," said the complete strangers, behind them. All along the lane, as I made my way out, similar remarks echoed.

Outside it was cold now. The sun was sinking. But the people were still patiently standing in the slowly moving line. They were waiting to see and touch "the old Queen's Carpet."

■ On its arrival in New York, Queen Mary's carpet was on display for four days; drew an estimated 30,000 viewers. In Ottawa, *The Evening Citizen* speaks of 3,000 people filing past the carpet on the first day alone. It has been shown in Washington. Now it is on a tour right across the U.S. On its return to Canada, it will be in Vancouver from April 27 to April 30; Winnipeg, May 1 to May 3; Toronto, May 15 to May 17; Montreal, May 18 to 21 and Quebec, May 22 and 23.

JOE WEARS LONGER
HAS MORE EXCITING COLORS
JOE IS MORE COLORFAST
. . . MORE WASHABLE
JOE RETAINS HIS LOVELY FINISH
. . . AND IS THE SAME PRICE

Gerhard Kennedy
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A master in the English tradition, Paul Storr executed the majority of commissions given to the royal silversmiths of his day. His work ranged from magnificent presentation pieces to the King's domestic plate. Simple and elaborate pieces alike should be cleaned with "Goddard's," whose polishes have enhanced and protected the beauty of fine silver for more than a hundred years.

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FAMOUS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

PLATE POWDER
SILVER POLISH
SILVER CLOTHS

QUICK EASY LASTING

SALES AGENT
BONE, MacKENZIE & ROY LTD TORONTO

Distaff:

Autumn in Paris

SHE'S a lucky winner, is **Marion Robins** of Bracebridge, Ont. She's just won the Marty Memorial Scholarship awarded by Queen's University Alumnae Association in memory of Dr. Marty. It provides $1,400 for advanced moderns study. Off to the University of Paris next Fall, Miss Robins will be working for her doctorate on *"Les Rapports entre Flaubert et Voltaire."* Now completing her MA, Miss Robins served four years overseas with the CWAC's; graduated from Queen's last year with the Medal for French and the Reuben Wells Leonard Travelling Fellowship.

MARION ROBINS

■ The Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs has chosen **Mrs. Nancy Hodges,** Speaker of the BC legislature, as "Woman of the Year". Judges were **Ruth McGill** of Regina, Federation President; **Hilda Hesson** of Winnipeg and **Margaret Wherry** of Montreal. The award is given for outstanding public service.

■ Newly appointed Quebec Director for the Canadian Cancer Society is **Miss Madeline S. Taylor.** A graduate of Montreal General Hospital, Miss Taylor served overseas, in England and in Italy; went to Germany in 1945 under UNRRA to work among displaced persons; continued this work in Canada as Matron at reception centre at St. Paul l'Ermite.

■ How would you like to run a 300,000 acre ranch in the central Cariboo and ride herd on 3,000 head of Hereford cattle? **Barbara Spencer** has just bought Dog Creek Ranch, to become one of the outstanding cattle ranch operators in Western Canada. She is the daughter of Col. Victor Spencer, onetime department store owner.

AN ACTRESS turned writer is the story of **Marjorie Campbell Mackenzie.** Born in Kingston, Ont., Marjorie studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, made her debut in Chicago with James O'Neill, father of Eugene. In London, England, she starred in "Tiger Rose", with Godfrey Tearle as leading man. Then she married writer John Mackenzie and began to write stories and plays. In 1938 the Masque Little Theatre in Hollywood produced a three act play of hers; just this Spring the Dramatists' Forum in Greenwich Village, New York, gave a try-out performance to her latest play, laid in Toronto's Rosedale. At present she and husband John are awaiting a collaborated book that Clarke Irwin has tentatively scheduled for late Spring. It's called "Ontario in Your Car".

MARJORIE MACKENZIE

with the Elizabeth Arden Basic Ritual

Fifteen or fifty . . . no matter! You can always have a gentle, cared-for beauty with Elizabeth Arden's peerless preparations.

Cleanse...Ardena Cleansing Cream for dry or normal skin, 1.25 to 7.00
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Refresh...with Ardena Skin Tonic, 1.25 to 9.75
Smooth...Over 30? Use Special Salon Treatment Lotion, 6.00
and Special Salon Treatment Oil, 4.50, 10.00
Then, Ardena Perfection Cream, 4.00 to 12.50
Under 30? Ardena Velva Cream, 1.25 to 3.75

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And at Smartest Shops in Every Town

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The ultimate spiritual and moral outlook of an adult is largely determined in his early home environment—and the lasting principles of citizenship and democracy have their beginnings in the family unit. Parental guidance is all important—and it rises to most effective levels when financial security has given the great gift of Peace of Mind. Your Continental Life representative will gladly help you plan security for your family now, and for yourself in retirement later.

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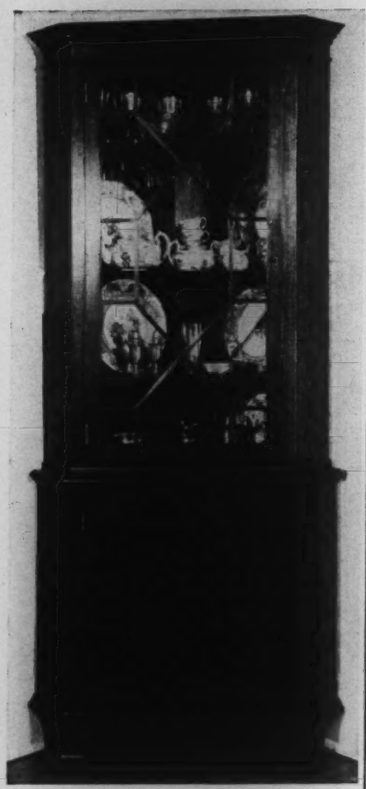

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ESTABLISHED — 1883

Innovations:

The Little People

IT'S a little late for March 17 but if you have a bit of Killarney in your heart the year round, you'll probably adore the tiny leprechauns that have made their ceramic appearance. They are in various sitting positions so that they can be placed on low bowls, on shelves or wherever they may fancy . . . they'll probably perch in most unusual places, being leprechauns.

LEPRECHAUN

■ And with your summer cottage in mind you might like the new novelty mouse and cheese salt-and-peppers. In highly glazed pottery they make an intriguing twosome. Or there is the donkey with his salt-and-pepper pannier.

■ And a word about pewter—Marjorie Stokes (SN Nov. 8) is showing her pewter designs on new rainbow Brierley crystal vases and bowls.

■ Now you can get homogenized wood cream. It's a cleanser and polisher for your finest furniture, easy to rub on and polish in. Gives your refrigerator and other enamelled surfaces a high polish too.

■ Another polisher that you'll enjoy using is a light 16 lb. floor polisher. Can practically be pushed with the proverbial little finger. Two circular brushes come off for easy cleaning. The 11″ polishing space makes for compactness and the outside buffer prevents hitting walls.

■ Light and strong are the new Kordite plastic clothes lines now on the market. That's due to the inner nylon fibre cord. Line can be wiped clean with a cloth.

Also of interest is the new specially treated aluminum line, smudge and rust proof. Good to know about—with Spring cleaning in the offing.

—Alan Walker

YOUR *clothes lines in new clothes.*

Brain-Teaser:

To Crack at Easter

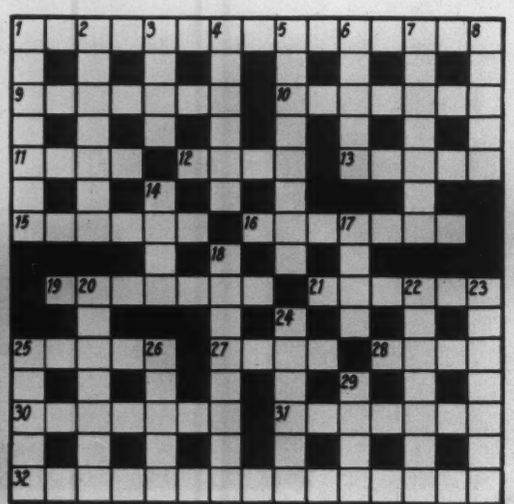
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Wagner's notes in praise of a Defoe character? (4, 6, 5)
9. It makes one turn sour. (7)
10. A beastly burden, this basket on the back of a dress! (7)
11. See 23.
12. Tool for tots, by the sound of it. (4)
13, 24 and 26. Our greetings, to a birthday air. (5, 6, 2, 3)
15. Upside upset, since it comes before le jour in French opera. (6)
16. The hat in Gainsborough's? (7)
19. Do the townsfolk change at seven in Saskatchewan? (7)
21. Avoid ladies chewing tobacco! (This comes from the heart!) (6)
25. Blown up by wind, the doctor took a fit. (5)
27. Cheese for the big cheese! (4)
28. I take leave of the plaintiff without a quarrel. (4)
30 and 14. A cause of fitness, opulence and sagacity. (5, 2, 4)
31. Conversational and natural hazard for blades. (4, 3)
32 and 25 down. Certainly not the 23 and 11. (9-6, 5)

DOWN

1. Ogled at? and how! (7)
2. Pal could be. (7)
3. Not the death rattle, but if it's in your throat, you'll croak. (4)
4. Still a little space here? Then—(6)
5. —order dessert, and—(5, 3)
6. —start it on its way in. (5)
7. Glass for Cinderella. (7)
8. Comb your horse and eat it in India. (5)
14. See 30.
17. Means by which you may get something for your old age. (4)
18. Othello, perhaps, rises to get a wash. (8)
20. Gathered eggs for dressmakers? (7)
22. Infernal hill she went over. (7)
23 and 11. Shakespearian chiller. (7, 4)
24. See 13.
25. See 32.
26. See 13.
29. Bird found in Waikiki with no tail. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 11. Whom the gods love die young
9. Ulcer
10. Scrap heap
11. See 1 across
12. Armada
14. Duty
15. Dilatation
18. Orange-lily
19. Hour
22. Option
24. Ascribed
26. Sensitive
27. Brute
28. Mind your p's and q's

DOWN

1. Wounded
2. Orchestra
3. Torpor
4. Essentials
5. Ogre
6. Superman
7. Omega
8. Explain
13. Fall asleep
16. Iron-bound
17. Ignominy
18. Opossum
20. Reddens
21. Arabia
23. Tenon
25. Lieu

(101)

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Old Dutch Cleanser
Twice the Speed
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MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
If "Old Oxford" is not the finest cheddar you have tasted, return carton. We will immediately refund purchase price.

Each vintage 2 lb "Old Oxford" cheddar heart in attractive package. Postpaid $1.95

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

To — Old Oxford, Ingersoll, Ontario. Dept. 3.

Please rush me, postpaid ..... 2 lb. boxes "Old Oxford" cheddar hearts. For each 2 lb. box, I enclose $1.95. Please find $..... enclosed. If not satisfied I will return carton and receive refund of full purchase price.

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Number and Street.....

.....

City.....Zone.....Province.....

Bold Boys on Blueprints

Next week in SATURDAY NIGHT Margaret Ecker Francis tells how Vancouver architects are making architectural history with their new "contemporary" type homes—hailed by experts in the U.S. as the most significant development in this generation.

Woman of the Week:

Toronto's "Gossip!"

by Kay McMullen

TWENTY-FIVE years ago a pretty young girl had a unique ambition . . . an ambition to edit a magazine for Toronto containing advertising in editorial or story form. Because she was smart that magazine and its editor are this year celebrating their Silver Anniversary. The magazine . . . *Gossip!* The editor . . . Mona Clark, its co-founder and publisher.

What made *Gossip!* click? How could such a magazine hold a reader's interest? Canadian editors were sceptical and advertising men cynical. So Mona was alone with her brain child until she met the late W. B. Ferguson, publisher of *Current Events.*

—Ella Northgrave G & M
MONA CLARK

"Fergy was the first person who could see what I had in mind," says Mona. "My idea was simple. Some advertising was dreadfully dull, and some editorial copy was entertaining. Why not combine the two? It made sense to him, so we got together and launched *Gossip!*"

The new publication was a lusty infant and now, a quarter of a century later, using much the same format, with a selective circulation and top bracket advertisers in most fields from cosmetics to real estate, *Gossip!* has become as much a part of Toronto as the Island ferry. Its masthead reads "Established by the late W. B. Ferguson." This is a silent tribute to a man whose simple faith and loyalty endeared him to all who knew him.

Gossip!'s editor has the three essentials for a successful publication . . . a candid honesty that makes people say, instinctively, "It must be dependable, it was advertised in *Gossip!*" . . . a delightfully subtle sense of humor that peeks between the lines of all her copy, and an amazing capacity for work.

Being *Gossip!* means meeting an every-two-week deadline, attending the social do's that make the news, and managing the business end of a magazine that is really a miniature *New Yorker.*

Other Interests

Mona has a stake in *Clue to Toronto,* a valuable little pocket encyclopedia that has just hit the newsstands; is publisher of *"Gossip! Verse,"* that gay packet of poems by Mona Gould; Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Toronto Women's Press Club and, as any of the members will tell you, one of the activating forces behind the recent purchase of their new clubhouse.

In radio, Mona Clark has been heard on many Canadian programs . . . the best known of these being "Women's World" and a show she shared with the late Stephen Leacock. She is a member of the Heliconian Club and the Toronto Ladies' Golf

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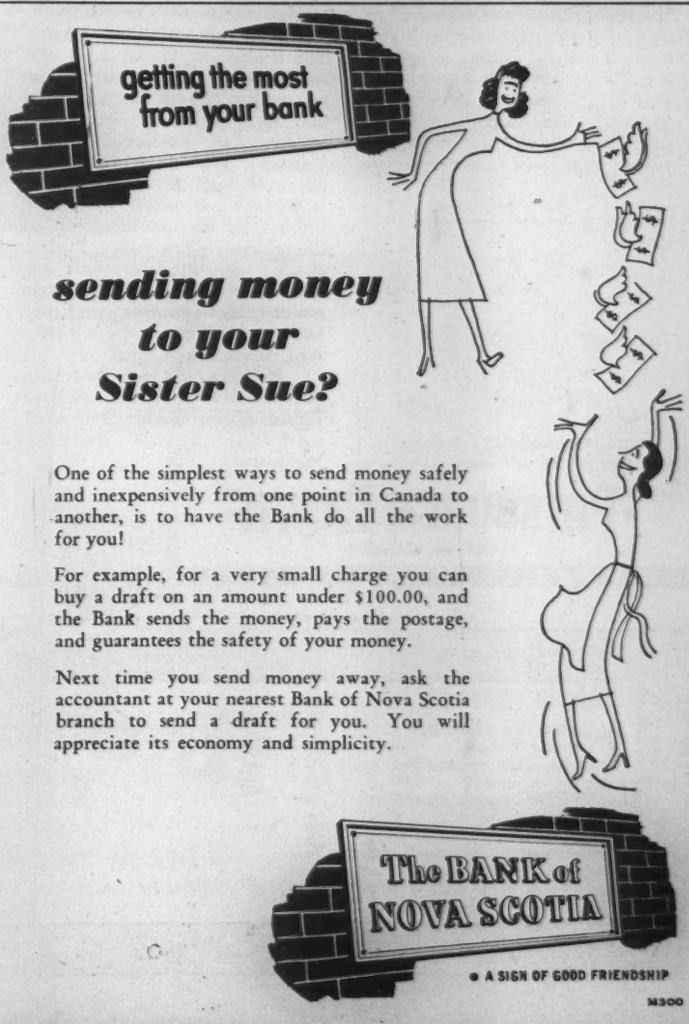
15 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Canada

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



sending money to your Sister Sue?

One of the simplest ways to send money safely and inexpensively from one point in Canada to another, is to have the Bank do all the work for you!

For example, for a very small charge you can buy a draft on an amount under $100.00, and the Bank sends the money, pays the postage, and guarantees the safety of your money.

Next time you send money away, ask the accountant at your nearest Bank of Nova Scotia branch to send a draft for you. You will appreciate its economy and simplicity.

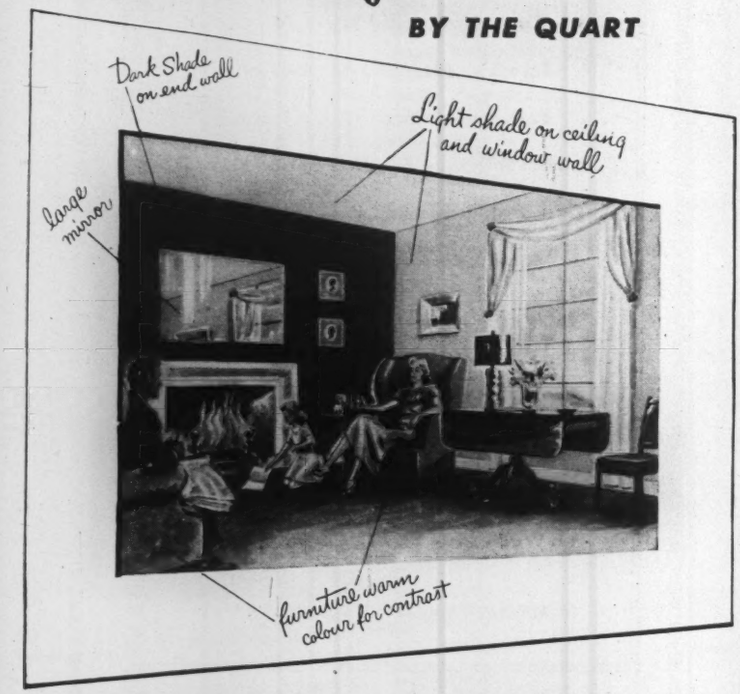
The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

● A SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP

M300

Color Comfort

BY THE QUART



COLOR PSYCHOLOGISTS agree that color can soothe or depress—create or relieve tension—make rooms brighter, seem larger. Here is a room that was drab and depressing. It has been made to breathe cheerful comfort by use of Pittsburgh's simple system of color selection and tough, beautiful Pittsburgh Paints.

Even this colorless illustration helps to show how this sunny, southern exposure living room has been made cooler and more soothing with "Color Dynamics" and Pittsburgh Paints. The dark shade on the end wall forms the color scheme's accented center of interest. It focuses attention on the welcoming fireplace. Lighter shades on window wall and ceiling brighten and enlarge the room. Bright touches on furniture complement the whole—add balancing warmth.

Be *sure* about *your* decoration plans. Ask your Pittsburgh Paint Dealer about "Color Dynamics" and Pittsburgh Paints—*right away.*

"COLOR DYNAMICS"—Pittsburgh's simple system of color selection.

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
MADE IN CANADA
HOBBS GLASS LIMITED

HOBBS

Hobbs Glass Limited, 1P454
London, Canada.
Please send complete information
Re.....
Name.....
Address.....
City.....Province.....

Club. (She ruefully confesses a handicap of 36.) Mona is a graduate of Loretto Abbey and the University of Toronto and is active in their alumnae work.

A person of quick decisions, *Gossip!'s* editor is resourceful and tolerant. She loves to drive a bargain and will brag for weeks about a good buy. Her pet hates are people who are *never* wrong . . . getting up in the morning . . . posing for a photographer.

Among her Christmas gifts she received a corsage of gardenias from the boys in the Composing Room at *Monetary Times*, which prints *Gossip!* The card read "To a real good scout." This from anyone to anyone is a compliment, but to an editor from those who see her at her press-day-worst is a tribute indeed.

During 1949 Mona acquired two important possessions . . . a charming house in Toronto's select Moore Park and a shiny new Austin, both of which she runs as efficiently as she does her publications.

Off to Places

A bit of a globe-trotter, Mona Clark has been to Europe three times; twice conducting tours for selected small groups of *Gossip!* readers.

"Yes, far away places are grand," she agrees, "but I'm always glad to come home to Toronto. The most treasured year of my life was spent in Canada. It was in 1944-45 and I wanted to give my best to the war effort. Writing was my best, so I left *Gossip!* to the staff and went to Vancouver. There I assisted Dorothy Bell in editing the Wallace *Shipbuilder*, a wartime shipyard magazine published by the Burrard Drydock Co.

"It was an experience I wouldn't have missed for anything. I rubbed shoulders with all types of people—ex-convicts, retired clergymen, champion mountain climbers, Asiatic camel drivers, quiet housewives, hard disillusioned folks and young people with dreams in their eyes. They were all wonderful. I will always be grateful for that year."

Perhaps it was here, at this mottled crossroad of the world, that Mona gained some of her deep understanding of people and their problems . . . an understanding that makes her invaluable as a friend.

What of Tomorrow?

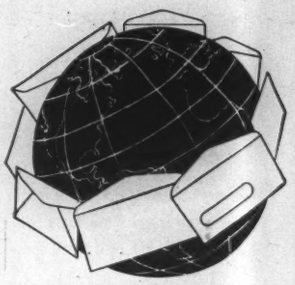
When and if she ever retires from *Gossip!* it is Mona's desire to wash office windows or run a hardware store.

"Why windows? Why hardware?" she was asked incredulously.

"Why not?" she shot back. "Shiny windows show for your hard work. Nuts and bolts don't go out of style, don't deteriorate. It would be a good investment."

With this clear cut thinking to guide it, it is not surprising that gay, informal *Gossip!* weathered the troublesome Thirties while many of its older and more settled contemporaries folded.

■ Three former RAF men claim their London cosmetic firm has a liquid application that will "fix" lipstick on the lips for eight hours.



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Reserve Now for Spring Delivery

Chinese Elm Hedge

will grow 2 feet first year — 25 plants sufficient for 25 feet (12 to 20 inches bushy) $2.98 — seedlings 12 inches high $4.50 per 100 (plant 6 inches apart)

Giant Exhibition Peonies in colors red, white or pink, 3 for $1.89

Apple trees 3 feet high in varieties McIntosh, Spy, Delicious, 3 for $1.98

Plum trees 3 feet high in varieties Burbank and Lombard, 4 for $2.98.

Free Colour Garden Guide With Every Order

Brookdale-Kingsway Nurseries
BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO

Concerning Food:

Some Like It Hot

IF YOU believe in producing the Real Thing in Indian Curry there are a few laws which must be observed.

First and foremost you *must* grind, pound and combine your own curry powder—preferably the day you intend to make the dish. Whether or not you are able to buy all the necessary spices depends upon where you live, but you can never consider your dish authentic until you achieve this primary step.

Basic Curry Powder

Here is a basic curry powder—4 oz. each of turmeric, coriander and cumin seeds. 2 oz. each of dry ginger and pepper. 1 oz. each of cardamom, fennel, chilies and mace, ½ oz. each of cloves, mustard and poppy seed. This would make a little over 1½ lbs. after grinding together.

Onions and garlic are always finely minced and can be sautéed in a good cooking oil, margarine or butter. India uses *ghee*, a butter made from buffalo milk. The curry powder is *always* added to lightly fried onions before any of the other ingredients go in. This is allowed to blend and bubble for a few minutes (five or more)—a very important step since it helps to overcome the raw flavor of curry.

Cow's milk may be substituted for coconut milk in any of the recipes and resulting sauce for your curry should be reduced to desired thickness rather than thickened with flour. Most any curry is improved by allowing it to stand overnight so that the flavors unite and blend to produce a more mellow dish.

Madras Curry

Lightly fry two medium sized minced onions and two minced cloves of garlic in 3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine. Add 1 tablespoon curry powder and cook for 5 minutes. Then add 2 cups meat stock (consommé, bouillon cubes, etc.), juice of 1 lemon, salt to taste and let simmer for 20 minutes. Cut 1 pound of mutton, beef or veal in 1" pieces and add to curry sauce. Cover and simmer over low heat for 1 hour or until meat is tender. Reduce sauce if necessary.

Note 1: If using commercially pre-

—CP

AT OPENING *of a Cooking School* n Ottawa, Mme. St. Laurent chats with ookery teacher, Mrs. Rhea Ritchie.

Who ~~has~~ *hasn't* a stake
IN THE
TELEPHONE BUSINESS

When you think about it, *everybody* has a stake, one way or another, in the telephone business...

28,000 Bell employees and their families...

62,000 Bell shareholders and *their* families...

Thousands of suppliers of materials for telephone construction and expansion...

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pared curry powder add one-half the amount called for and then taste, add more and keep on tasting until it suits.

Note 2: Meat may be browned in hot fat if a richer flavored dish is desired.

Note 3: Shrimp or prawn can be used in place of meat. One cup of fresh coconut milk and 1 cup chicken stock should be used in place of the meat stock. If the fish is already cooked add just before serving and allow it to heat through. Never boil since it tends to become tough.

Part Two

So now you have the curry proper, but it isn't complete without it's blond partner, the bowl of rice. You can serve the rice plain but perfectly cooked (each grain a separate personality) or dress it up with some spices and raisins in which case it becomes a pilau (pilaf).

Pilau Rice

Wash ½ lb. rice in several waters and drain thoroughly. Melt ½ cup (¼ lb.) butter or margarine in a deep pan and sauté 1 minced onion and 1 minced clove of garlic until tender. Add the rice, toss lightly and cook over low heat about 5 to 6 minutes. Add 2 teaspoons salt and sufficient boiling water to cover rice by about 1½ inches. Cover and cook over slow heat until rice has absorbed all the water and is tender. Toss ½ cup raisins and ¼ cup blanched, coarsely chopped almonds in a little hot butter and add to the rice. Serve hot in a large shallow bowl.

Part Three:

Grace notes to the curry ritual are hors d'oeuvres or sambals. These are not appetizers but part of the dish, and are arranged in small dishes around the curry and rice. These items make the masterpiece more dramatic. They can include grated fresh coconut, toasted nuts, chutney, chopped crisp bacon, chopped eggs, conserves or tart marmalades. This doesn't begin to cover what can be served, so use your own good taste about the pickles and preserves you have on hand.

A crisp bread, melba toast or fried bread would go along nicely with the curry and be sure you have quantities of some cold drink ready to administer to your thirsty customers. P.S. Turn the radiators off the night you serve curry for a buffet supper.

If you don't insist on producing a curry according to authentic methods here is an adaptation. Very popular it uses cooked meat, poultry or fish:

Chicken Curry, Canadian

Sauté 1 pound fresh mushrooms washed and sliced in 3 tablespoons melted butter or margarine. Remove from pan and melt 3 tablespoons more butter. Sauté ½ cup minced onions and 1 cup pared diced apples in the butter and cook over low heat until tender. Sprinkle over this 1½ tablespoons flour, 1½ teaspoons curry powder, ½ teaspoon salt and combine. Cook until bubbly. Stir in 1 cup strong chicken broth and ½ cup cream. Cook, stirring constantly, until thickened and smooth. Add 3 cups diced cooked chicken and the sautéed mushrooms. Taste and reseason. Keep hot over hot water until ready to serve. Enough for 6.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Elsie, Elmer and Lulu

by Mary Lowrey Ross

ELSIE and Elmer are the pet turtles of Dr. W. Gray Walter, of the Burden Neurological Institute in Bristol. They are nocturnal animals who creep about after dark in search of the mild artificial light their nature craves. When they hit an obstacle they growl, retire and try again, but when they reach a light of exactly the proper intensity they lie down and bask ecstatically. The ecstasy is short-lived however. Soon Elmer and Elsie feel the need of stronger light, so they creep back to their hutch by the wainscoting to have their batteries recharged.

Elmer and Elsie aren't alive—at least not exactly alive. They are guided by a photoelectric eye and their instincts are controlled by a system of condensers and relays. Eventually Dr. Walter intends to set them up with a "memory" which will help them to avoid hazards in their nocturnal prowlings. They may even, he hopes be taught to learn a few simple tricks which will provide him with an opportunity to observe their conditioned reflexes.

Since reading this dispatch I have been wondering why Dr. Walter, when he was in the creative mood, should have created turtles. We have frequently tried turtles in our family and they are the least rewarding of all pets. They stay sullen, enclosed and inarticulate in their double shell, and their bleak faces when they do emerge have a timeless malevolence. When they finally creep away, nobody mourns them; and when they turn up, weeks later, behind the bookcase, covered with dust but with their vestigial life unimpaired, no one rejoices. It is impossible to feel the faintest affection for turtles.

HOWEVER Dr. Walter isn't primarily interested in his turtles as pets. As a research physiologist he is engaged on the problem of relating Elmer's and Elsie's responses to the behavior of the human nervous system; and it is Dr. Walter's example that has set me to following Lulu about the house in the hope of making some contribution to science.

Lulu is an eight-weeks' old kitten. Her mother was a pure Persian who wandered out one night into an unsupervised backyard, and Lulu is the innocent pledge of that illicit adventure. Because of this, and because she is slightly flawed—one eye is a light bright blue, the other pure cat-green—we got her cheap. Just how far the Persian strain extends we won't know until Lulu has kittens of her own. However, that aspect of research has already been covered by Mendel.

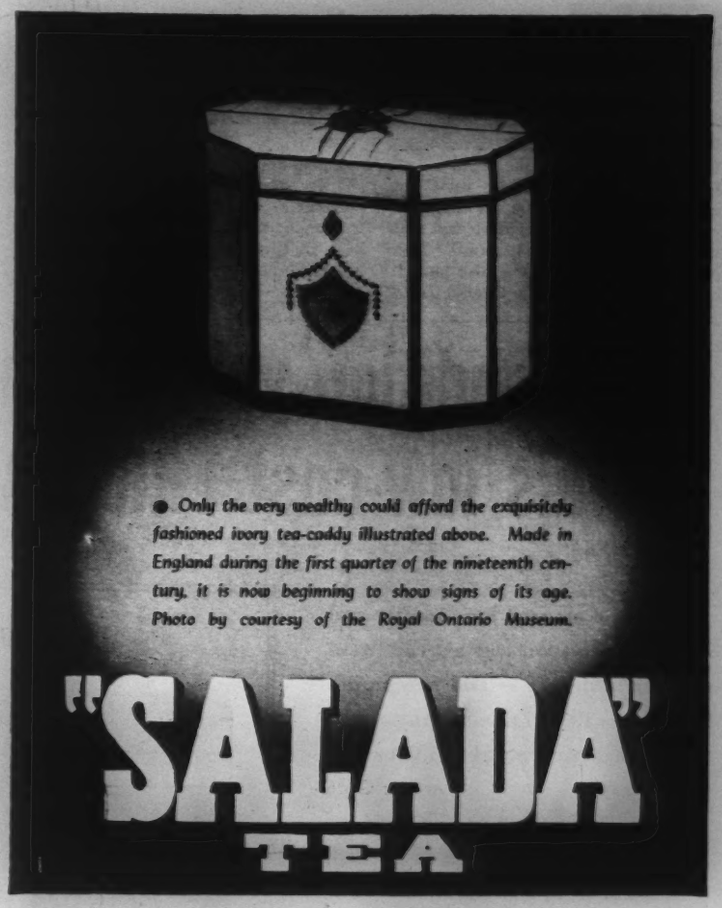
Her memory at the present stage is shrewd but spotty. No matter where she happens to be her response to the slam of the refrigerator door is practically instantaneous. On the other hand her recognition of the pan of earth reserved for her in the corner is desultory, to say the least. In this respect Dr. Walter's turtles, when outfitted with memory, promise to be better subjects for investigation than Lulu, and certainly superior in their habits. *They* don't have to be followed about with newspapers.

LULU'S conditioned reflexes are rather disappointing. It is impossible apparently for her to accept the fact that Amy, our ill-tempered old Persian, doesn't find her as enchanting as everyone else does. She trots faithfully at the old cat's tail upstairs and down, and can't get it into her furry little Polar bear head that Amy, in fact, loathes her. Also her reflexes, where Amy's tail is concerned appear to be beyond conditioning. She can't resist creeping up on it and giving it a few brisk swings, (Rev'er up, Rev'er up!) Amy invariably slaps her down for this, but so far she has learned nothing from discipline.

LIKE most young creatures Lulu spends a good deal of time asleep. When she is awake however she is brilliantly awake. A little while ago, for instance, I rescued her as she was swinging hilariously over the stair well from the sleeve of a sweater left hanging on the bannister. Given a marble or a piece of cellophane she spins like a flywheel. I have tried to keep a scientific record of the number of revolutions per second in this operation but so far have been unsuccessful. Since she is practically never in repose she is a very difficult subject to investigate.

While Elmer and Elsie may in time be conditioned to add up simple household accounts, Lulu will never be of the slightest use. However none of us are pragmatists where cats are concerned. Lulu lives only to enchant us by being so very much alive; and when I observe the extravagance of life that animates so very small an organism I feel very doubtful about arriving at any satisfactory scientific explanation of it.

I feel very doubtful too that a Twentieth Century alchemist, working to transform base metal into live turtles, will ever surprise the secret of life in Elmer and Elsie.


Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.
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D-3

TRAVEL

PARIS THEATRE

AS SIGNS of Spring push themselves through the tree-lined boulevards and along the banks of the Seine, Paris theatres unfold a dazzling variety of entertainment for the early tourist.

The Opéra is presenting its most important works this month from Mozart to Wagner and is also launching two new ballets "La Grande Jatte" and "Le Chevalier Errant." The Opéra-Comique offers a few startling additions. A revival of "Louise" with sets done by the famous French painter, Maurice Utrillo, and an evening of Ravel featuring "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," "La Valse" and "L'Heure Espagnole."

In the musical comedy field Irving Berlin's "Annie Get Your Gun," in French, is now delighting audiences at the Chatelet. Scotto's "La Danseuse aux Etoiles" is at the Mogador, and at the Theatre de Paris, Martha Eggerth and Jan Kiepura are starring in "Princesse Czardas." For those who prefer their musicals with that Latin touch, Louis Mariano is at the Empire in "La Belle de Cadix," and Jose Padilla's "Symphonie Portugaise" is at the Gaîté.

Paris' inimitable Comédie Française, in addition to its repertoire of Molière, Corneille, Racine and Musset, is doing a revival of both Othello and La Parisienne. At the Marigny the Madeleine Renaud-Jean Louis Barrault company continues with "Malborough s'en va-t-en guerre" and the hilarious one-act play "On Purge Bébé." While Louis Jouvet is busy with a film, Pierre Blanchard will be at the Athenée in Bourdet's "La Prisonnière."

At the Ambassadeurs Henry Bernstein presents his "Voyage" with Jean-Pierre Aumont in the lead. "Les Justes" by France's young literary giant, Albert Camus, is at the Hebertot and lovely Edwige Feuillere is playing "La Dame aux Camelias" at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt. One of Colette's most delightful comedies, "Chéri," is at the Madeleine and "Ninotchka" by Sauvageon is at the Theatre Gymnase.

Two American plays, "A Streetcar Named Desire" and "No Orchids for Miss Blandish" are now offered to Parisians in French translations. "Liliom" by Ferenc Molnar is at the Renaissance and "Miss Mabel" by Sheriff is at the St. Georges.

The American Theatre Club of Paris has taken over the Theatre d'Humour and is presenting, in English, four one act plays: "Hello Out There" by William Saroyan, "The Sky and the Lonely" by Irwin Shaw, "37 Sous" by Labiche and "This Property Is Condemned" by Tennessee Williams.

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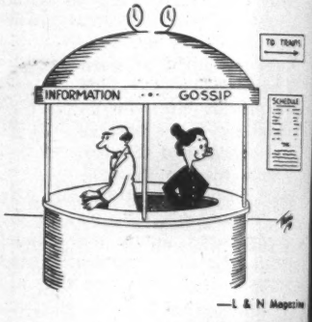

—L & N Magazine

BACK AGAIN

AN international hotel has returned to the international limelight in Bermuda.

The hotel is The Castle Harbour, known from 1931 to 1939 as "the Riviera of the Western Hemisphere." The Castle Harbour was brought back from a silent ex-barracks of the U.S. Army Air Forces (1942 to 1946) by the Bermuda Development Company Ltd. Head of B.D.C. is Sir William Stephenson, Canadian-born British financier. The company spent more than $1,000,000 rehabilitating The Castle Harbour. Direction is in the hands of Michael Henderson, British hotelier, formerly top man at the Savoy and Claridges of London.

Some 200 British and American workmen put the structure back into shape and repaired the damages. The operating-force consists of more than 250 Frenchmen, Britons, Americans, Canadians and Danes.

An English furniture-maker produced the functional, blond mahogany bedroom furniture and the modified Georgian of the public rooms. In all, 2,100 pieces of furniture were expressly made for the hotel. The carpets, running to hundreds of yards, also were manufactured in Britain. American firms turned out the chairs for the bar, ornamental woodwork, ceiling fixtures, screen-printed cur-

tains, mirrors, table and bedroom lamps, bath mats and shower curtains. The lamps, exclusively designed for the hotel, ran to 1,200 pieces, the ceiling fixtures to 450.

An impressive financial grouping stands around Sir William in the Bermuda Development Company Ltd. The directors of the firm are: David G. Baird, American financier; Peyton Burnett, representing the Furness-Withy interests; Colonel Rex L. Benson, DSO, MC, MVO, British financier; Hon. Harold D. Butterfield, MCP, head of the largest bank in Bermuda; Major General William J. Donovan, American lawyer-financier; Lord Essendon, British and Bermudian businessman; Roger Gilbert, American financier; Michael Henderson, British hotelier formerly associated with Claridges and the Savoy in London; J. Ford Johnson, American stockbroker; John Houser, representing the Hilton hotel interests; Sir Harold Wernher, Bt., G.C.V.O., E.D., British financier; and Sir Howard Trott, Bermudian businessman.

MORLEY CALLAGHAN

erties are used and fast. It means the property crew has to be on hand for rehearsals. Commercial cost skyrocket on such fare. VLT hasn't that problem and the property gals have been on deck right from the start.

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THEATRE

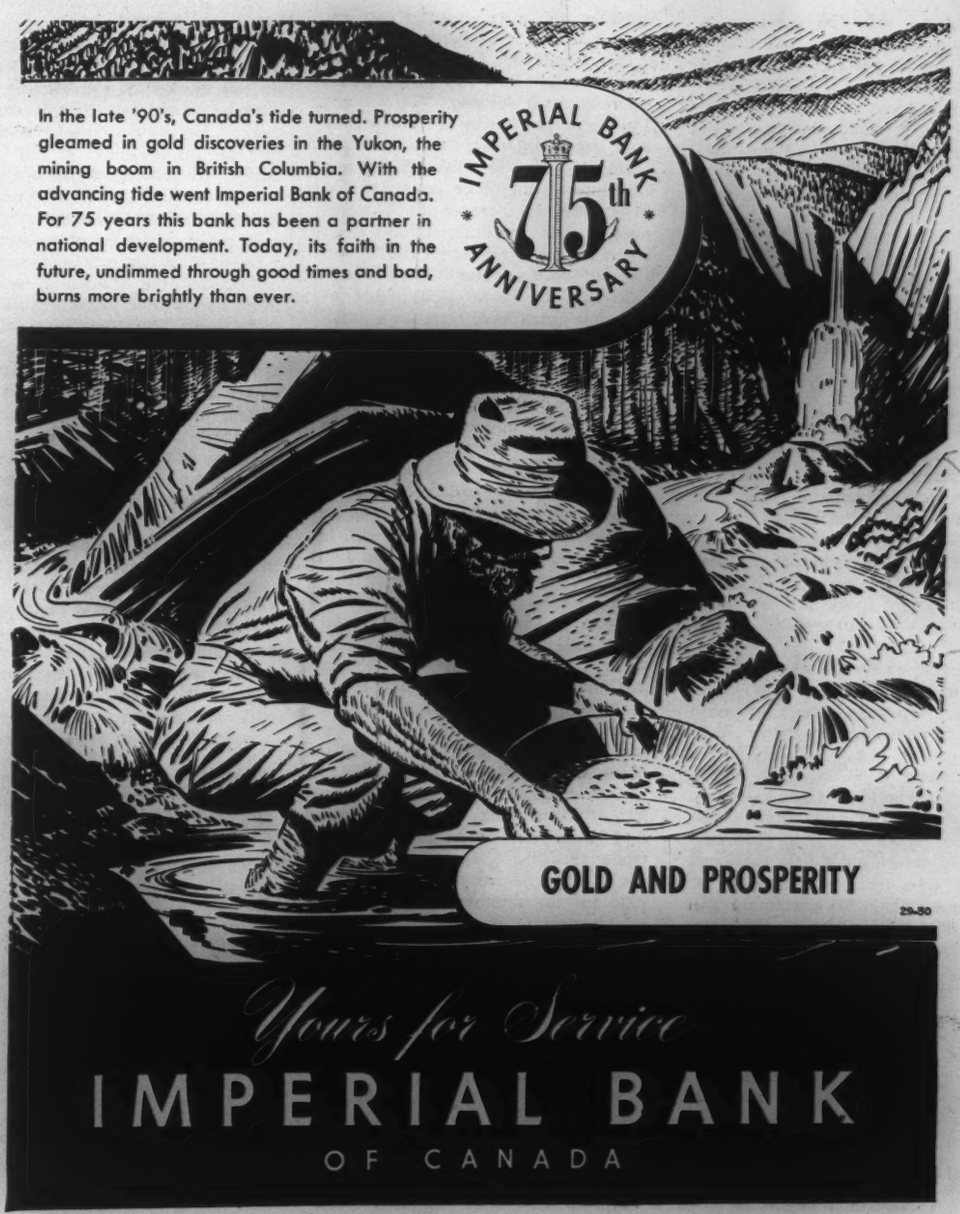
"GOING HOME"

MORLEY CALLAGHAN'S "Going Home" is probably the most controversial play that the New Play Society has ever put on. It has met with either extravagant praise or extravagant censure; and it is only fair to point out that much of the censure was based on a complete misunderstanding of the author's intention.

"Going Home" was not intended to be presented or accepted as naturalistic drama. So far as it follows any recognized form in playwriting, it is in the tradition of Irish drama, in which the colloquial, in moments of dramatic intensity, is turned to the uses of poetry.

There is extraordinary dramatic intensity in almost every scene of "Going Home," and it is unfortunate that it was slackened, over and over again, by slow timing and rather sluggish movements on the stage. The play suffered, too, from over-vociferousness on the part of many of the actors, who in shouting each other down frequently succeeded in shouting down the author. There were, however, two exceptional performances — Gerry Ferracini's as Michael Aikenhead, the son who is the centre of the tragedy, and Toby Robins's as Anna, the girl who befriends and restores him. Miss Robins, in particular, rose beautifully to a part that would have challenged a far more experienced actress, and played Anna's role in the only way it could possibly have been played, with utter touching simplicity and tenderness. —*Mary Lowrey Ross*

A Canadian première of Noel Coward's newest play "Peace in Our Time" would be quite an occasion. But a North American première — well! It happens March 27, in Vancouver. Ian Hobbie, Director of the Vancouver Little Theatre, wrote to Noel Coward for permission to produce the play. Mr. Coward agreed. It hasn't been seen on Broadway as yet. Too expensive to produce. Umpteen stage prop-


In the late '90's, Canada's tide turned. Prosperity gleamed in gold discoveries in the Yukon, the mining boom in British Columbia. With the advancing tide went Imperial Bank of Canada. For 75 years this bank has been a partner in national development. Today, its faith in the future, undimmed through good times and bad, burns more brightly than ever.
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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

More Barter Deals Likely If Trade Gets Tougher

Government Discourages It
And Won't Get Involved
But Exporters Turning To It

by Michael Barkway

CANADA has very few surpluses at the present time which can't find a market. That's what the Government keeps saying, and it is not worth arguing about. It doesn't alter the fact that Canada *must* produce surpluses to be healthy and prosperous, and must find markets for them. As Robert Mayhew, the Minister of Fisheries, said the other day: "That is what the Lord intended when He gave us all this land." Neither does our present surplus or lack of it change the unquestionable fact that overseas markets are becoming more and more difficult to get into, as overseas countries are driven to more and more saving of dollars.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

That is why people of every political party and every kind of business are puzzling about ways in which we might make it possible for other countries to buy our goods. That is why, in spite of official discouragement, people go on talking and thinking about barter.

The Government does not mind private firms arranging barter deals if they can. It does refuse to get involved itself. If Richard B. Spiro, export manager for a Canadian lamp manufacturer, can sell more lamps by taking cocoa beans or cut diamonds in return, that's his business. Spiro is, as a matter of fact, one of the businessmen who has found that he can do more business by this "barter" method than he could any other way. But he has the responsibility of getting rid of the imported goods he gets for his lamps.

It would be quite different, the Government thinks, if Spiro wanted the Government to restrict imports from other sources so that he could sell his cocoa or diamonds. So long as the bartered goods can be sold competitively, Ottawa has no objection. Trouble starts, in the official view, when a Government begins to keep out competitive goods so that Mr. Spiro or any other exporter can sell the goods he got by barter. And that is the danger the Government fears if this barter goes too far. Officials generally put it this way: "We will not stop Canadians buying the things they want from wherever they can get them, in order to foist off inferior substitutes from other countries. To do that would increase the Government controls on international trade which we are trying to get rid of, and it would lower our standard of living."

So far, the barter deals made by Canadian firms have been on a small scale. The best guess is that only $5 to $6 millions' worth of trade has been done this way in the last two years. That's very little compared with total exports of $3 billions a year. But it meant a lot to the firms which sold goods they couldn't sell otherwise.

The best-known and probably the biggest single barter deal was the apple-orange exchange with Brazil. In 1948, when Canada's import ban kept out U.S. fruits, an enterprising Brazilian approached Montreal interests. He said he knew where he could lay his hands on a lot of Brazilian oranges; he would like to send them to Canada and take Canadian apples in exchange. Months of negotiation followed. Eventually it was arranged that he would ship the Brazilian oranges. The price for them was paid, in U.S. dollars, into a blocked account in a Montreal bank. When the oranges had been delivered, the Brazilian trader took his funds and paid them to the BC Tree Fruits Association. They paid for the shipments of BC apples which went to Brazil.

The trade figures for 1948 show that Canada imported $827,000's worth of Brazilian oranges, and exported $962,000's worth of apples to Brazil.

There are two ways of looking at this deal. Some officials say: "You see, it worked well. We sold a lot of apples that we couldn't have sold any other way." Others say: "The deal was never repeated. It wasn't worthwhile when our import restrictions came off, and that shows that it wasn't really a sound way of trading."

In other recent deals we have sent newsprint to Egypt. The Egyptian goods in this case didn't come to Canada. They were sold in Italy, and Italian goods were sold in Holland. The Canadian exporter got paid in Dutch goods.

In the years immediately after the war commodity prices were high. You might make a big enough profit on your exports to compensate for a loss on what you had to import. Now commodity prices are getting more competitive, and you don't have such a margin. It's obviously much more difficult to arrange this sort of deal if you have to get a profit at both ends.

Nevertheless several Canadian firms are interested in a form of barter as a way of getting import licences from other countries. It isn't enough nowadays to have competitive goods to sell to the soft-currency countries. Even if your prices are lower than anybody else's you can't begin to trade unless you can get an import licence.

Problem Cases

Here are two "problem cases" now being considered.

1. A Canadian manufacturer of washing machines used to have a substantial market in the sterling area. Now he cannot sell a single machine there. He buys the stainless steel tubs for his machines in the United States. He could, presumably, buy them from the United Kingdom instead. Comparable prices and deliveries have not yet been checked. But if the U.K. product is anywhere near competitive the Canadian manufacturer might well propose a deal on these lines: "I will buy my tubs from Britain", he might say to the British Government, "if you will allow me to sell a certain number of my completed washing machines in the sterling area". It might easily be worthwhile for him to offer to spend $200,000 on tubs (which he would use in the home market as well as overseas) in return for licences to sell $100,000's worth of completed machines in the sterling area.

2. A British manufacturer of refrigerators is hoping to break into the Canadian market when the import ban comes off in July. He believes his product is competitive. His main problem will be to get good sales outlets and service agents. His competitors, whether Canadian or American, have both. There is, however, a Canadian stove manufacturer who would like to add a good refrigerator to his line.

Moreover, as it happens, this stove manufacturer has a subsidiary in the United Kingdom making his stoves for the sterling area. He would like to be able to supply the English subsidiary with components made in Canada. If he were allowed to send his parts into England it would be worth his while to take on the sale of the English refrigerator here; and with that Canadian organization behind it the British firm would sell many times more refrigerators than it could on its own.

Proposals of this sort are being actively considered by the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board and in other ways. So far as the soft-currency countries are concerned there is one great difficulty.

Britain and all the rest of them are trying to earn all the dollars they can to pay for the things they *must* have. They say: "If we allow British firms to spend dollars on Canadian goods every time we increase our sales in Canada, we shall end up no better off. We shall still find ourselves without enough dollars to buy necessities like wheat". It is therefore no use proposing a deal unless you can persuade the authorities of the other country that they will earn more dollars through your proposition than they could possibly have earned without it. And most of them will take some convincing.

The British are particularly tough about this. They are in many ways the most determined of all the non-dollar countries to end their dependence on American help and stand on their own feet; they are not fooling with their exchange controls. Some businessmen both here and in London still cherish hopes of breaking down Sir Stafford Cripps's refusal to buy any more goods from Canada. They think they could show him in some cases that it would be worth Britain's while to accept a deal like the two suggested above. But most Canadians who have looked over the barter field concentrate their hopes on other areas. South America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia seem to present better prospects.

If things go on getting tougher for Canadian exports, there will be more and more people examining some form of barter in the next year or two.

APPLES FOR ORANGES: *Can an old method solve modern trade problems?*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Pity The Manager Today!

I AM an employee of industry and own a few shares of industry, but, thank heaven, I'm not a manager of industry. As an employee and shareholder, my position is no more secure than the manager's, but he does the worrying and I don't—at least, not much. What headaches, these days, there must be in being a manager! Take the field of labor relations alone. Constant labor pressure to yield this and that, constant increases in production costs, constant worry about the effect of price increases on customers' acceptance of the product. And changes from time to time in labor conditions that, to the manager, must seem to be steadily making life more difficult.

The legislature of Ontario has lately been engaged in revising its Labour Relations Act, and managements and labor unions have been presenting very divergent views. Some points which may seem minor to outsiders are full of dynamite to management and labor. Take the matter of a "representation vote" in a union application to be accepted as the bargaining agent for all employees. Section 7 of the 1950 Act, as introduced, provided that in the taking of a representation vote, the majority required is a majority of "all those eligible to vote", and also provided that the eligible voters should not include employees absent from work during voting hours.

This provision that the majority required shall be a majority of those eligible to vote has been strongly opposed by the trade unions. Their counter-proposal is that all that should be required is a majority of those who actually vote. The employers, on the other hand, maintain vigorously that any such change would be objectionable and unsound.

A Clear Majority

Their argument is that as the union which wins certification as representing the employees is to have the right to negotiate for all the employees in the bargaining unit, it is essential that it should have the support of a clear majority of them. The employers say that if, under pressure from the trade unions, a majority was defined as a majority of those who actually vote, the result might well be that a union might be certified which had the support of only a small minority of the employees affected.

The employers are also anxious that a trade union which wants to be certified as the bargaining agent for all employees shall be required to show that it has the support of a majority of employees at the time it applies for certification. Heretofore the union has only had to show a majority at the date of the hearing of its application for certification. The point is, according to the employers, that the fact of the posting of the application notice tends to attract new members to the union and give it an advantage.

Another point of difference between management and labor is the provision for "decertification" of a union which has lost the support of a majority of the employees. Only a group of employees of the bargaining unit has had the right to apply for the union's decertification, but now the employers want this right too. They say there are cases in which an employer is embarrassed by having to deal with a union which he has reason to believe no longer represents the workers' real wishes. The unions are strongly opposed to granting this right to the employers, asserting that they will use it to obstruct the unions' representation of employees.

The Closed Shop

Big bones of contention are the famous, or notorious, "closed-shop" and "check-off" principles. Section 33 of the Act, as introduced, permitted the parties to a collective agreement to make membership in a trade union a condition of employment, including of course the payment of dues. But the contracting parties were not compelled to make this provision. The unions have argued strongly that this section should be amended to provide that, upon the request of the trade union representing a majority of employees, the employer shall be required to grant a preference of employment to the trade union in question, and also to deduct union dues from wages and pay them over to the trade union. The employers protested against Section 33 in its milder form as originally introduced and have argued still more warmly against the amendment.

Who would be an employer under these conditions?

Yet is the employers, the managers of industry, who have the responsibility of running their companies so as to meet constantly rising demands for employment, wages and tax revenues.

by

P. M. Richards

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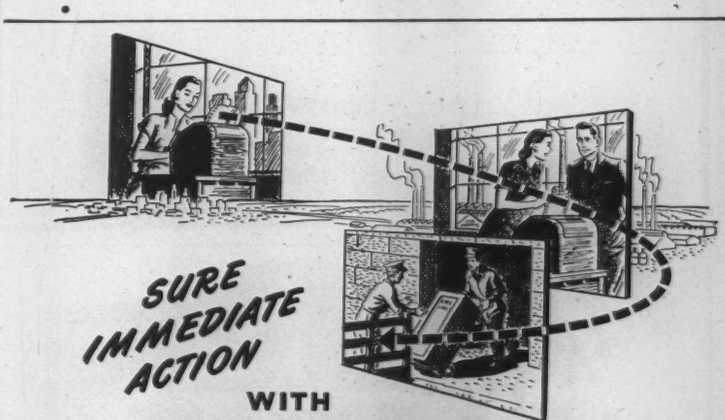

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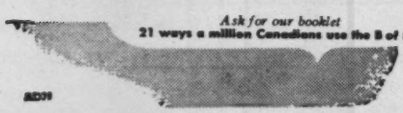


"MY BANK"
B of M

Textile's Pugilist

Insulted, Slandered, Libelled
CCL Textile Director Counters
Blow for Blow in Bitter Fight

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE COMMUNISTS of Canada don't like Sam Baron, the Canadian director of the Textile Workers Union of America (CCL-CIO). Along with their counterparts in half a dozen countries, they have slandered and libelled him, heaped insults upon him and threatened his life. They don't like him because he understands them and knows how to fight them.

I met Baron in his Park Plaza Hotel room during a CCL week-end conference at Scarborough, Ont. For two hours we talked about the impact of devaluation on the Canadian textile industry, the integrity of the press in Canada, and politics in Quebec. When I found that Baron is a man who speaks his mind, without pulling any punches, I wanted him to tell me more about his experiences with the Hammer and Sickle.

—Gordon McCaffrey

SAM BARON

Baron has tangled with Communists since the Spanish Civil War. As a free-lance correspondent, he exposed a Russian police organization making secret arrests, passing arbitrary judgments and carrying out executions of political enemies in Spain.

"I got into quite a melodramatic muddle," Baron told me in his broad Yankee twang. "The OGPU took special notice of my existence. I was constantly shadowed and I got all kinds of planted difficulties. *The Daily Worker* called me a Nazi spy in the pay of Hitler and Franco.

"I was awakened in my sleep one morning at three o'clock. That's the way the secret police always work. I was arrested without any charge being laid and thrown into a dungeon. I was *incommunicado* for two days without sleep, food or bed.

"I was scared plenty, I learned what makes people confess. The secret police have a way of making their prisoners lose all hope of contact with friends. There are no legal channels to appeal to. Your life depends on whether you submit to what they want."

Baron was prepared for such a contingency; within 24 hours the American consul was asking embarrassing questions at the State Department in Valencia. But the Communists didn't forget. They have shadowed and badgered him ever since.

Back in the States, he testified in 1938 before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities about his experiences with both Communism and Fascism in Spain. The Communist Party in the United States immediately organized a smear campaign to ruin his reputation in labor circles. Their efforts were of no avail. In 1945 Baron, who had been with the TWUA for four years, was asked to go to Canada to organize a democratic textile union.

Rough And Tumble

In the rough-and-tumble sparring that followed, no holds were barred. In a radio broadcast, Val Bjarnason, Ontario organizer for the United Textile Workers of America (TLC-AFL), accused Baron of having a record of union busting and being a stool-pigeon for big textile companies in the United States. Baron sued for libel and slander and was awarded $3,000.

"Character assassination is the stock-in-trade of Communists who can't use more violent means to get rid of their enemies," Baron says. "The slightest intimation that a union leader is in collusion with the bosses would automatically disperse his membership. One of our bugbears is the Company executive who says: 'If we have to have any union, we might as well deal with Baron as the lesser of two evils.' That's playing right into the hands of the Communists."

The rivalry between the two textile unions reached its logical climax in last month's jurisdictional dispute over the certification of the union representative in the Montreal plant of Dominion Textiles Limited. A membership meeting of the AFL local, representing 2,500 workers, decided to bolt from their union and join the CCL group. If the labor board calls for a vote and the plant decides in favor of the CCL, 3,000 textile workers at four other Domtex plants at Valleyfield, Que., are expected to walk over to the CCL camp. That might finish the UTWA (AFL) in Canada.

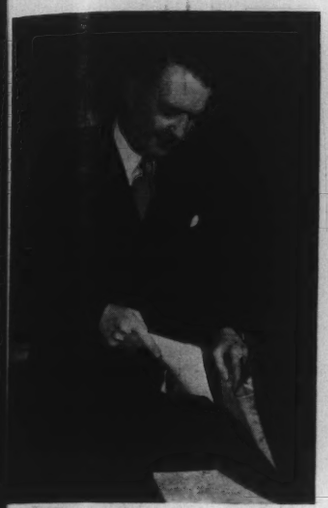
"These things move slowly," Baron says. "We expect a long fight. The public sees a fight between two unions. I claim it is the kind of fight that transcends memberships and dues. The fight is the heart and core of the dilemma that faces the entire world as to whether democracy can prevail.

"The real Communist strength is in the trade unions. That's where the war is being fought—and it's not a cold war. I'm in the front-line trenches with the other labor leaders who want free democratic trade unions. I feel I can contribute to that fight to the end that the labor movement is free from all Communist elements."

CAN. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

MR. ABBOTT'S budget followed expectations. The absence of major tax changes concentrated attention on the forecast of 1950 economic conditions which, as Mr. Abbott said, has to be made, however difficult. "The consen-



—CP

STAND-PAT: *Finance Minister Abbott's budget changes were minor ones.*

sus of informed views," he said, "is that employment, output and price levels in both Canada and the United States will show no great change from 1949."

He added these details: a moderate increase in domestic and U.S. demand for Canadian products; a reduction in overseas demand; (prices tending slightly downward, employment tending slightly upward); a gross national production 1 or 2 per cent higher than last year.

On the financial end Mr. Abbott warned that the tax structure is "very sensitive to changes in employment and incomes." Relatively modest changes in these would have quite a large effect on the national revenues.

In this regard the Budget leaves little to spare. Expenditures are estimated at $2,410 million (which leaves relatively little for supplementary estimates later in the year) and revenues at $2,430 million. If the estimates are as accurate as they were last year — a 1 per cent margin of error — this will leave the Treasury with a small surplus.

Mr. Abbott said he was aiming at a balanced budget, or at least no more than a modest surplus. Because, he said, the positive and negative factors in the economy are "rather evenly balanced." Which means that his advisers could think up as many reasons for being optimistic as for being pessimistic.

Investment:

OIL DOLLARS

ACCORDING to William Anderson, Calgary's industrial commissioner, U.S. investment in Alberta during 1949 "surpassed all records"—mainly, of course, owing to heavy investment by oil companies.

Although Edmonton is the geographical centre of the booming oil industry, Calgary garnered a good deal of benefit. During the year, 194 new companies directly connected with the oil and gas industry set up offices in Calgary, bringing the total to 375. In addition to these, 17 new manufacturing plants were built in 1949.

Anderson points out that, at present, agriculture accounts for 62 per cent of Alberta's gross income and industry for 38 per cent. But the gap is constantly narrowing and, in his view, the figures "might be reversed within a decade."

Increased industrial activity was reflected in the general state of business. Calgary bank clearings increased by $158,718,161, compared with 1948—or 17.1 per cent. The percentage increase was higher in Edmonton at 17.7 per cent, though Edmonton's total clearances are slightly lower than Calgary's, despite its higher population.

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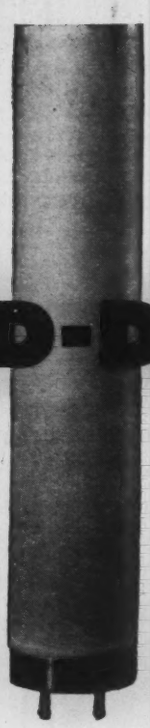

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Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

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R. H. CAMPION, MANAGER FOR CANADA

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Agriculture:

OLEO VS BUTTER

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HEAD-ACHE *sharer McCubbin: 21 million pounds is a lot of butter.*

the dairymen's sales charts have been nosing downward, and the help the Government has been giving the industry has made the headache a two-man affair.

Ottawa now has 21 million pounds of butter which it has to sell soon at 58 cents a pound or else take a loss. R. H. McCubbin, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture, told the House of Commons that since the butter substitute came on the market, Canadians were consuming 3½ million pounds less butter each month.

That was bad enough, but the situation was likely to get worse. Agriculture Minister Gardiner told the House margarine makers had been turning out about 3 million pounds a month, then in February they stepped up output by 5 million pounds. If the smaller figure put 21 million pounds of butter in the Government's hands, what could be expected from the larger one? Among other things, apparently, reaction from Ottawa. Said the Minister: "We take some exception to it, largely because we think it is putting an uncalled-for amount of margarine on the market at a time when it is essential that we market the surplus of Canadian butter."

Insurance:

OFF-THE-JOB INJURIES

A NEW LAW, which becomes effective in the New York State July 1 of this year, establishes a system of statutory weekly payments to employees disabled by non-occupational injury or illness. Of course they are already covered against disability due to occupational injury or disease un-

der the workmen's compensation insurance law.

Employers who have four or more persons in their employ are required to comply with the requirements of the new law. Temporary contributions of 2/10 of 1 per cent of wages, not to exceed 12 cents per week from each employee, with a similar amount for each employee by the employer, have already been required, for the purpose of establishing the system while permanent contributions of ½ of 1 per cent of wages, not to exceed 30 cents per week, are required to keep the system going.

As to the benefits, the minimum is $10 weekly, or the average weekly wage if less than $10, while the maximum is $26 weekly, or not more than 50 per cent of average weekly wage. There is a waiting period after disability before benefits payments begin, which is waived where successive disabilities occur separated by less than three months.

Benefits are payable up to 13 weeks for any one disability or during any period of 52 consecutive calendar weeks. Four weeks of employment is the eligibility period, which is waived where reemployment occurs after previous termination and within a 4-week period after such termination.

Benefits are not payable for disability due to pregnancy, self-inflicted injuries, or while an employee is entitled to receive from employer, or a fund to which employer has contributed, an amount equal to this disability benefit, or if employee is entitled to benefits under any unemployment law or workmen's compensation act or similar disabilities law, or the federal employer's liability act or the maritime doctrine of maintenance.

Benefits are reduced by amount of federal old age payments, annuity or pension provided by employer or government program (except veteran disability program).

As in the case of the New York workmen's compensation law, employers have the choice of several methods of making provision for the payment of the statutory benefits: 1. By insuring through the State Fund set up for the purpose of providing a fund for disabled unemployed; 2. By insuring with insurance companies licensed in New York State to write accident and health insurance; 3. By approved self-insurance plans; 4. By plan in existence in 1949 which continues in effect on July 1, 1950. If the employer is not obliged to continue them, the employer must provide benefits at least as favorable as statutory provisions; 5. By a new plan or agreement with benefits at least as favorable. —*George Gilbert.*

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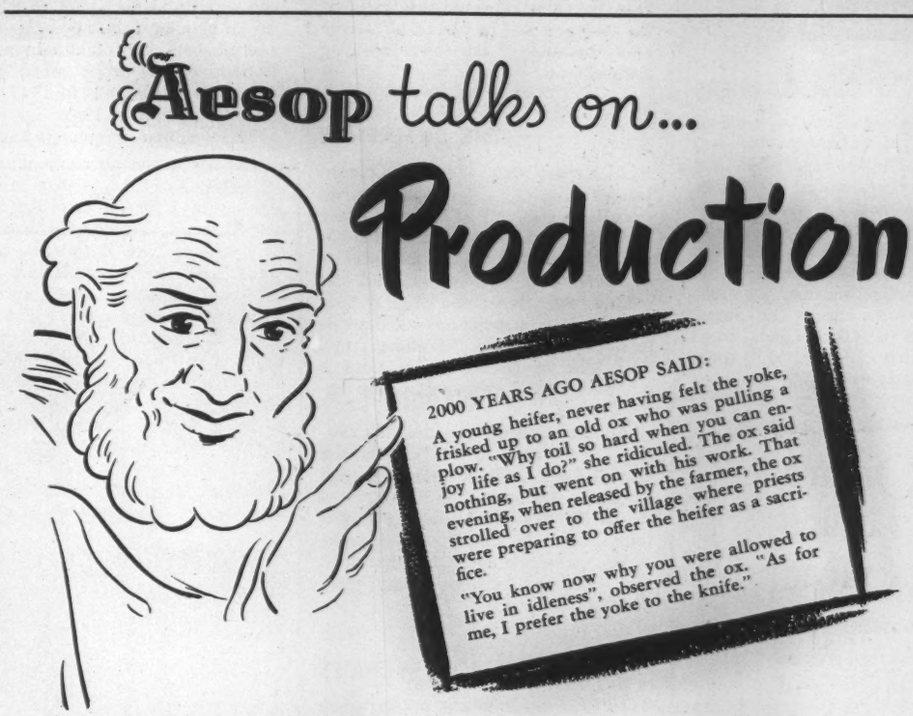
Aesop talks on...
Production
2000 YEARS AGO AESOP SAID:
A young heifer, never having felt the yoke, frisked up to an old ox who was pulling a plow. "Why toil so hard when you can enjoy life as I do?" she ridiculed. The ox said nothing, but went on with his work. That evening, when released by the farmer, the ox strolled over to the village where priests were preparing to offer the heifer as a sacrifice.
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That's simple economics, my friend . . . not communism, not socialism *and not capitalism!*

If you want lower prices, a steady job and more pay, you *start* with efficient production. It has taken a heap of economic disaster and virtual starvation in many countries to prove that *there is no other way!*

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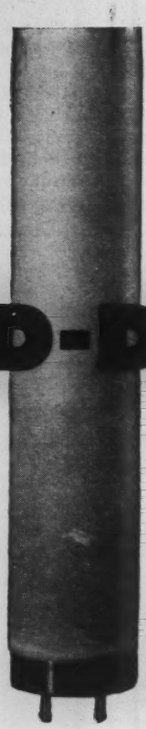

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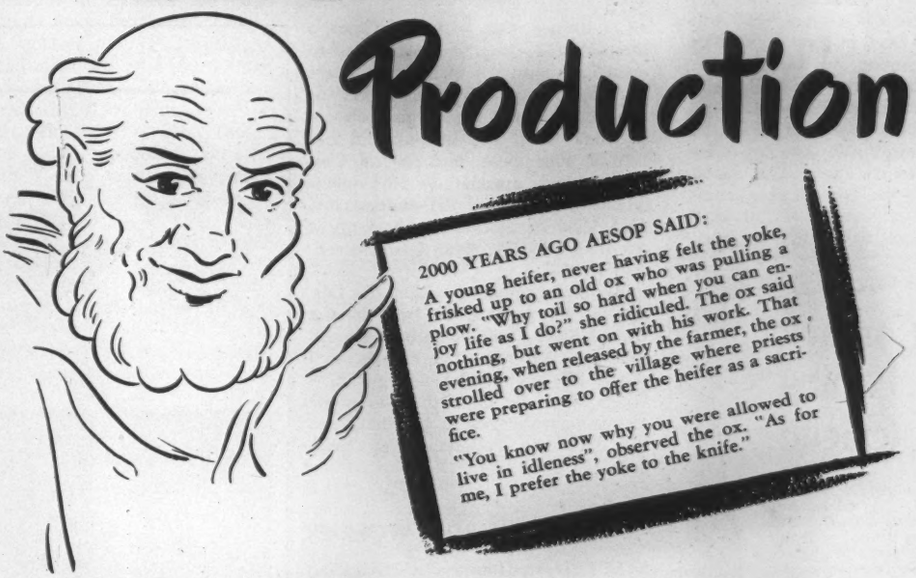
Production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Ask for our pamphlet especially written for women entitled "I Want Insurance". It will interest you.

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

U.S. BUSINESS

Shipping:

ORE CARRIERS

NEW fleets of ore carriers—some of them almost of battleship size—are now in the planning stage. They will be used by American steel companies who are beginning the development of new sources of iron ore in Canada, Venezuela, Brazil and Liberia.

Some of these boats will be of the 45,000 ton class, bigger than any other bulk cargo carriers afloat. The largest ore carrier on the Great Lakes, completed in January, is of 21,150 tons.

U.S. shipyards would like the business, but it is expected that most of the contracts will be placed in foreign yards because of the lower building costs abroad.

Trade Fair:

THE DIFFERENCE

ALL IS not well with the Chicago International Trade Fair scheduled to open in August for two weeks. There have been rumblings of dissention for some time. Foreign trade groups were offended when fair officials did not consult with them, and several Chicago business associations subsequently failed to endorse the undertaking. This lack of association backing is questioned by European business representatives.

Another complaint is that the fair, first of its type to be held in the United States, will be split in several locations. The new fair management tossed off this one by saying "Some things won't be done the way some people want them done, but that's just the difference between doing them here and elsewhere."

Trade:

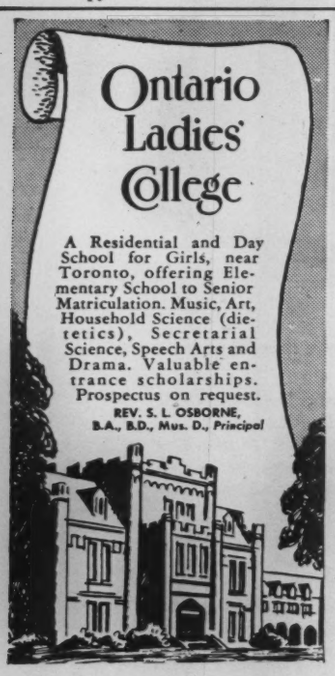
IMPORT WORRIES

STEPPED up imports of Canadian commodities are beginning to worry some United States industries. Intercoastal steamship lines are "concerned" over the long range effects of Canadian lumber shipments from British Columbian ports to U.S. Atlantic ports. The lumber is moving here largely in foreign-flag tramp ships.

Should the lumber market slide, both the U. S. West Coast lumber interests and the intercoastal carriers foresee difficulties if steps are not taken to curtail Canadian lumber shipments.

Meanwhile, Reynolds Metals Co. has applied to the Tariff Commission for an increase from two cents to four and one-half cents on aluminum ingot. Imports of the white metal jumped from 100,000 pounds in 1947 to 15,800,000 pounds in 1949.

Many similar complaints have been made to the Commission in the last year or so, but nearly all the pleas have been turned down. Those who seek relief from lowered tariffs usually find it difficult to satisfy the Commission that they have actually suffered serious injury.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A Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto, offering Elementary School to Senior Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science (dietetics), Secretarial Science, Speech Arts and Drama. Valuable entrance scholarships. Prospectus on request.
REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D., Mus. D., Principal

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The CARTER Self-Conforming Leather

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THE WORLD'S MOST COMFORTABLE HAT

THE INSIDE STORY

The Carter Leather BUTTONS in — removable — sanitary. Five-point suspension is the secret of its gentle conforming fit. It guards against perspiration stains — provides better ventilation. Conforming to shape of your head, Carter Leather is the most comfortable hat feature ever devised.

YOUR DEALER PROUDLY RECOMMENDS

Biltmore

● THE MASTER HAT OF CANADA

As principals, we offer:

British Columbia Electric Company Limited

3½% First Mortgage Bonds, Series "E", due March 1, 1975

Price: 99 and accrued interest to yield 3.56%

The Company and its subsidiaries serve an area of 1,500 square miles in British Columbia, Canada's fastest growing province. The increase in population and the industrial development in the districts served is directly reflected in the growth of the business of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Descriptive circular upon request.

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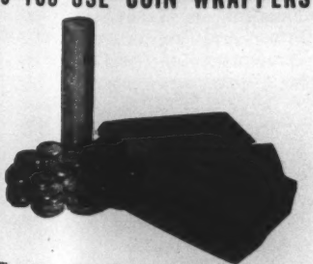
DO YOU USE COIN WRAPPERS?



We can supply tubular coin wrappers in all sizes . . . imprinted with your firm name if desired.

NEW!—PAKOIN

The new handy way to pack coins—sure—fast—simple—neat. Pakoin forms a perfect coin roll in 20 seconds. Only $1.95 each Pakoin (Tax Paid) or set of 3 sizes (dimes, nickels and pennies size) $5.50 (Tax Paid).

Write for samples and prices on Coin Wrappers and "Safety Seal" Envelopes.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

U.K. BUSINESS

Production:

STEEL AND DOLLARS

BRITONS are expecting encouraging news on dollar supply when the budget is brought down next week. During the first quarter of 1950, dollar reserves had increased by $150 million, and the $2 billion objective was within hailing distance. Less dependence on dollar area supplies was a big factor.

During 1949, non-dollar countries continued to step up their industrial production. At the same time the phenomenal expansion of U.S. industry during the last ten years seemed to be checked. This was particularly noticeable in steel. Output of crude steel in the U.S. declined by 10 million metric tons during 1949; at the same time, European steel mills (excluding Russia) stepped up their production by nearly 8 million metric tons. Total output for 1949: Europe, 55 million metric tons; U.S., 70.5 million metric tons. Labor trouble in the American steel industry had had a lot to do with it. But Europeans now had an advantage, and London says they are going to keep it.

U.K.I.O.

U.K. STEEL: *Bigger and better.*

Trade:

SOFTENING DOLLARS

THERE is still a sharp cleavage of opinion whether last September's currency devaluations achieved their aim.

The U.S. export surplus, though still substantial, is now of manageable proportions; and the Canadian export surplus, it has been authoritatively suggested, may even be converted into an import surplus this year. These trends indicate that the U.S. and Canadian dollars are likely to "soften" as this year proceeds.

But it is unwise to project a trend without regard to American business activity. The reduction of export surpluses—due either to curtailment of exports or to expansion of imports—has a deflationary effect on the North American economies. It remains to be seen whether confidence in business circles can resist this factor, added to the internal deflationary factors already appearing.

The Family's Greatest Need is still SECURITY!

Hazards that threaten family security today have nothing in common with the terrors faced by the early settlers. Yet they are no less real because of that.

For instance—who in this world faces a more precarious future than the widow left in straitened circumstances with a family to support? What more destructive of family life than the necessity of combining the heavy duties of wage-earner *and* mother?

The "stockade" behind which the modern family can find security against such financial disaster is *Life Insurance:* For most families it is the *only* means of protection against loss of the breadwinner. It can be arranged to provide a *guaranteed monthly* income.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

Prevention is better than cure . . .

YOUR BOILERS may be insured . . . but insurance is not enough. Insurance does not prevent accidents and accidents will happen.

The danger of accidents occurring can be greatly lessened by regular inspection of your power plant equipment. That is the reason we inspect all the equipment we insure, and entrust that work only to men trained and skilled in that important work.

Protect yourself against loss of property . . . and loss of business, too . . . by means of insurance with a Company known for the quality and effectiveness of its inspection staff. *Be fully insured—ask your broker or agent for details.*

EXPERIENCE
SERVICE STABILITY

The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada

1-50

Who pays the engineer?

Pulp and paper pays the engineer. This industry, spending $120 million annually for transportation, alone accounts for one of every ten freight cars loaded in Canada. Directly or indirectly, every Canadian depends on pulp and paper.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

120 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-31

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 253

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 29th April 1950 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March, 1950. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th March 1950.

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

PRESS

ON THE RECORD

WHEN a Department of Journalism was launched by the late Dr. H. M. Tory at Carleton College, Ottawa, in 1945—with first classes in the basement of Knox Presbyterian Church—there were many sceptics. One prominent member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery insisted journalism could not be taught; it could only be learned in the rough-and-tumble school of experience.

Grads of 1950 are looking forward to doing everything from working on daily newspapers and *The Labor Gazette* to free lancing and script writing. Most of last year's class have already found permanent jobs.

Clare McDermott, of Edmonton, is getting his fair share of bylines as a sports writer on *The Ottawa Journal*. Guy deMerlis of *Le Droit*, Ottawa, covered Exercise Sweetbriar. He is also doing a broadcast over a French network of the CBC.

Jack McCaugherty of *The Vancouver Daily Province* has done a lot of byline pieces and writes a column on labor. *The Province* has also carried some of his cartoons. Bill Dunstan and Ray Magladry, the latter an *Ottawa Journal* alumnus, are with *The Regina Leader-Post*, and Lorne Frane is with the Toronto bureau of CP.

One of the few women grads of 1949, Donna Mae Hurd, is on the staff of *The Labor Gazette*, edited for the Department of Labor by Harry Walker, author of "Ottawa Valley Days" in *The Ottawa Journal*.

Also with CP in Toronto, is Jim Tannian. Eileen Vanderburgh, Fraser Symington, and Mrs. Bobby Baldwin have contributed articles to *Canadian Business*.

Jerry Reynolds, script writer for the National Film Board, authors some of the "Canada Carries On" series.

Vinton I. Mader has become the editor of *Timber of Canada*, the official organ of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and Barry Stevens, also an ex-*Journal* reporter, is news editor of the *Smiths Falls Record-News*.

All in all the record is a credit to Wilfrid Eggleston, Director of Journalism at Carleton, author of Capital Comment in SATURDAY NIGHT, a former press censor at Ottawa, and representative of *The Toronto Star* in the Gallery.

FOOLED

A CALLER telephoned the news desk of *The Calgary Herald* to report that he had just seen flying saucers over the *Herald's* building in downtown Calgary.

The news editor was on the point of sending a reporter up to the roof to investigate when he remembered that, earlier in the day, a staff photographer had been assigned to take an April Fool's Day picture.

The flying saucers were over the roof all right; they were models, built in the *Herald* dark room, and hung on a long thread above the roof while the photographer snapped pictures for the newspaper's annual April 1 joke on its readers.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

REFLECTING slightly lower net sales and higher operating costs, the 1949 Annual Report of **Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.** shows net earnings of $9,780,947, equivalent to $6.17 a common share. This is 17 per cent less than the all-time high in 1948 of $11,770,586 (before appropriation of $1,500,000 against possible decline in inventory values).

The report is on the basis of consolidating the accounts of all subsidiary companies, including Provincial Paper, Ltd.

Newspaper tonnage sold by Abitibi was 1 per cent less than in 1948 due entirely to the disappearance of demand by U.S. publishers for quarter-size rolls which were taken during the period of shortage. In common with the rest of the industry, sales of bleached sulphite pulp and corrugating board were slightly lower. Lower sales for subsidiary Provincial Paper, Ltd. directly reflect disappearance of sterling area markets for fine papers.

AN increase of business in force from $22,126,109 to $24,349,491 is reported by **Commercial Life Assurance Co.** of Canada during 1949. Reserves, assets and receipts were also substantially higher. Surplus at the end of the year was $141,980 compared with the 1948 figure of $108,304. More than three-quarters of the $66,648 paid out in claims during the year went to living policyholders. The company rang up $5,169,758 new business during 1949 compared with the previous year's figure of $4,560,589.

BY AND LARGE

■ A fire broke out recently in the kitchen of the *Au Lutin Qui Bouffe* café, Montreal. Two pet piglets which scurried about among the customers as a "novelty" were burned to death.

■ How to outsmart armed gunmen was demonstrated by two elderly Toronto women. Mrs. Mary Johnson, 78, was about to close her grocery store when a tall young man walked in and bought some cigarettes. Then he pulled out a gun and said: "Give me all you've got." Mrs. Johnson called to her sister, Mrs. Emily Fenton, 68, behind the counter: "Emily, let the dog off the leash." But Emily didn't bother. She seized a druggist's pestle and rushed at the man. "Scare us, would you?" she yelled. But the gunman was younger and could at least outrun her. And just as well, police said later, one good swipe would have finished his career.

—Globe and Mail

EMILY *didn't bother about the dog.*

■ Marjorie Hildebrand of Vancouver, Miss PNE of 1949 and the girl with the "most beautiful legs in BC," and Margaret Brain of Prince Rupert, BC, Miss PNE 1948, don't agree with Pacific National Exhibition Directors who want to do away with the show's beauty contest. Says Margaret: "The contest was carried out with dignity. No one was embarrassed and we were all treated like ladies."

■ In the past 43 months, 76-year-old Preston Marrison of Thedford, has had 181 pints of blood from Victoria Hospital, London, Ont. He's suffering from an unknown type of anaemia. The blood's keeping him alive but the bills are killing him!

■ In Toronto Magistrate's Court it appeared cheaper to beat one's wife than one's landlord. Edward Belaire said: "All I can remember is that she was trying to take a bottle away from me." He was fined $20 or 20 days. But he also gave landlord John McHenry a black eye for intervening. On this count he was fined $100.

Why not get these Westinghouse

EXTRAS

WHEN THEY COST YOU NO MORE

***Extra* COLD**
Westinghouse Sanalloy Freezer gives colder storage for frozen foods. Freezes faster. Makes ice cubes quicker.

***Extra* USABLE SPACE**
More storage where you need it. More space for tall bottles. More usable shelf area.

***Extra* SAFETY**
All your perishable foods kept at correct temperature by exclusive Westinghouse True-Temp Control.

***Extra* PROTECTION**
Another Westinghouse development. "Built-in Watchman" safeguards the Economiser sealed-in mechanism against all abnormal conditions.

MODEL MSD 7 $359.

***Extra* FRONT-ROW STORAGE**
The new 5 shelf "Stor-Dor" provides handiest "front-row" storage of frequently used items—without loss of door insulation.

Westinghouse owners secure *all* these extra values at no extra cost. Because they will be important to you *after* you buy your refrigerator, investigate them *now* at your Westinghouse Dealers. Models priced from $329.00

You get MORE in a Westinghouse

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED • • HAMILTON, CANADA

Spring Heralds

Close on the heels of retreating winter
come the fore-runners of spring. Cheerful and
lusty songs fill the long-silent fields and meadows,
and gaily-patterned colors replace
the melting snows.

Nothing is more cheering than the sight of the
first bluebird or red-wing. In fact,
when you've seen all five of these birds,
you know that spring indeed has come. They are all
great destroyers of insects and caterpillars,
particularly in the spring months.
They should always be protected.

Look around your own neighborhood at any time—
you'll be amazed at the new world of nature
to be found right on your own doorstep!
Appreciation is the first step toward protection.
Once you've discovered nature,
you'll want to keep it unspoiled.

CARLING'S

THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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